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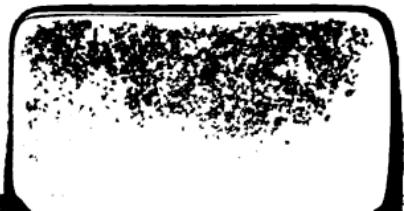
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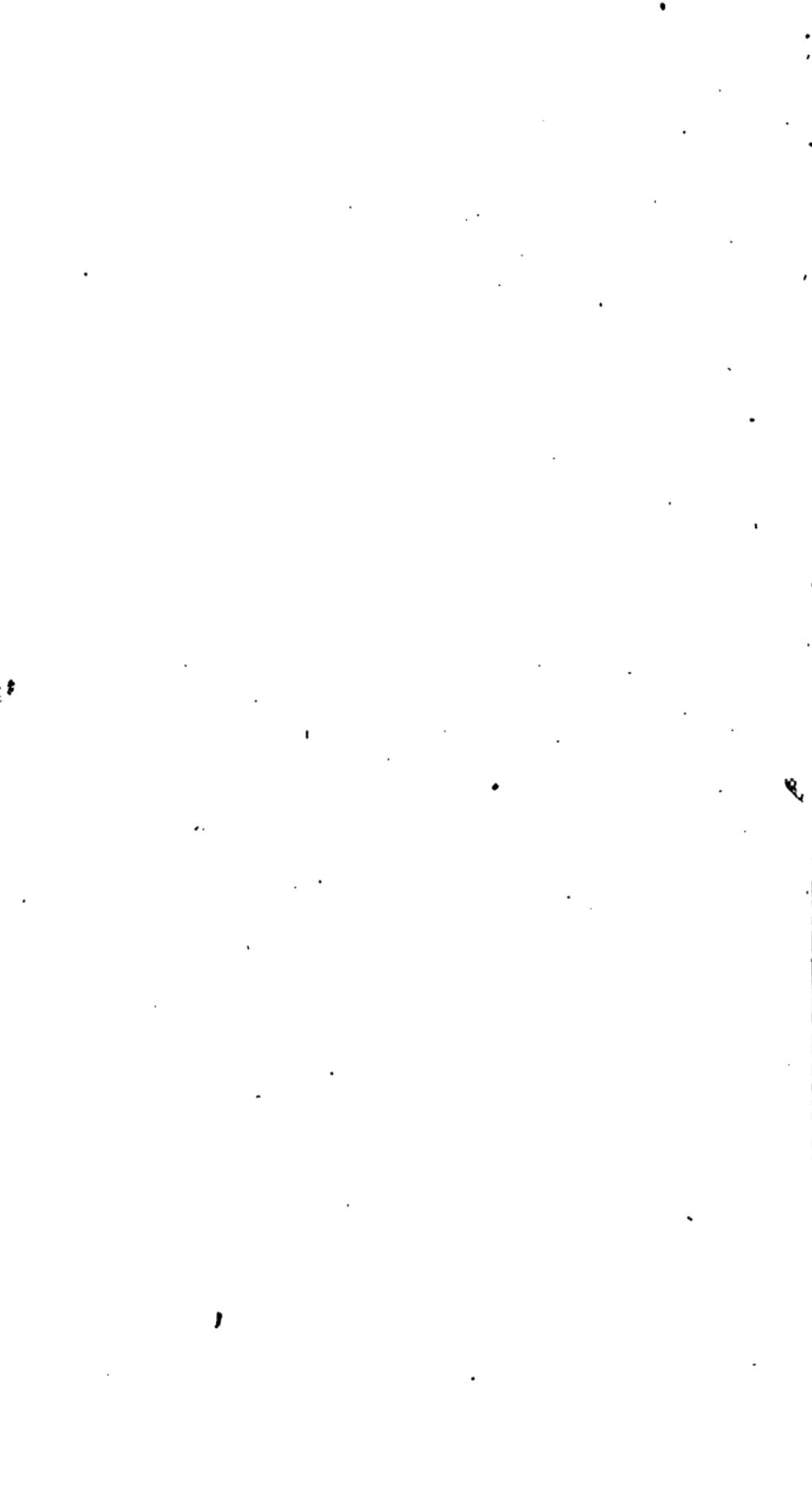
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## PRONUNCIATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

In order to teach Geography properly, it is absolutely necessary that the teacher should be acquainted with the *correct pronunciation* of geographical names. The author of this Key, therefore, takes the present opportunity of recommending to his pupils, and to all who may wish to teach on his system, Baldwin's *Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer*, as a standard, on the accuracy of which, he believes they may confidently rely. From a long use of, and a frequent reference to, the work in question, he feels fully warranted in saying that he regards it not only as indispensable to every good teacher, as a standard of geographical pronunciation, but as extremely valuable and important, on account of its accurate geographical and statistical information. This information has been laboriously culled from the best English, French, and German works on Geography, and the whole has been digested and revised with such fidelity and care, as to render this book a manual, on the subject on which it treats, of surpassing excellence and value.

The following extracts will show in what estimation the "Gazetteer" is held by competent judges:

*From the Princeton Review for October, 1846.*

We have no hesitation in pronouncing this one of the most scholarly productions of our native press. The authors show not only a familiar knowledge of the modern languages, but also a highly respectable acquaintance with general philology.

*From the North American Review for January, 1846.*

The practical value of a work of this sort depends entirely on the fulness and accuracy with which it is executed, and in these respects we can commend this volume in the strongest terms.

*From the Christian Examiner, Boston, for January, 1846.*

This is a good book in two ways; it was much wanted, and it is exceedingly well done.

*From Professor Anthon.*

The subscriber having examined "Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer," takes great pleasure in recommending it as a very superior work.

CHARLES ANTHON.

*From Preface Editor, Editor of the Encyclopedia Americana.*

A pronouncing Gazetteer is not only a necessary work in the literature of every nation, but it is particularly wanted at the present time. It seems to me that teachers, of whatever schools, can scarcely do without having this book of reference near them.

*From the New York Journal.*

This work cannot fail to be highly useful, not only to instructors and pupils, but also to general readers.



**NAYLOR'S SYSTEM**

OF

**TEACHING GEOGRAPHY,**

ADAPTED TO

**PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS:**

CONTAINING FULL AND COMPLETE ANSWERS TO ALL THE QUESTIONS EMBRACED  
IN THE WORK, COMPRISING MUCH VALUABLE, INTERESTING AND  
DESCRIPTIVE MATTER, NOT FOUND IN ANY OTHER  
SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

BY BENJAMIN NAYLOR.

PHILADELPHIA.

—  
1848.

Edw 2230.30 / 1856, Nov. 14.

Gift of  
Rev. Charles Spear  
of Boston.



*Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:*

*Be it remembered*, that on the Tenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, Benjamin Naylor, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the title of which is in the words following, to wit: "Naylor's System of Teaching Geography, adapted to Pelton's Outline Maps: containing full and complete answers to all the questions embraced in the work, comprising much valuable, interesting and descriptive matter, not found in any other School Geography. By Benjamin Naylor." The right whereof he claims as author, in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copy-Rights."

THOMAS L. KANE,  
*Clerk District Court, U. S.*

## P R E F A C E.

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THE system of teaching Geography, to which this little work is designed as an auxiliary both to Teachers and Pupils, is, in most respects, original. The Mnemonics are entirely so. The system can be properly learned only from the practical teacher; hence no explanation will be attempted here, excepting a few **SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS AND PUPILS.**

The Grand and Sub-Divisions of each country should be taught, in every instance, as the *first* lesson to a class. The large bodies of water, viz., Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Lakes, &c., should constitute the second lesson. The class should then be exercised in answering questions in reference to the situation of the different bodies of water embraced in the lesson. The Islands should then be learned, and the class exercised with questions in reference to this and the preceding lessons. The Rivers may be taken as a fourth lesson, and the class then exercised in giving a description of the source, course, &c., of each river, and in learning the towns situated on its banks. After which the Mountains, Capes and Towns, should be successively taught, and the class exercised upon the Promiscuous Questions in the book, until every question can be answered correctly, and without the least hesitation.

The pupil who satisfies himself with merely learning to chant the names, and neglects to study the answers to the questions, will fail to acquire that practical knowledge of the science, which the system is calculated to impart. And the teacher who fails to instruct his pupils in giving proper answers to the questions, does injustice to the system.

Regarding the correct spelling of geographical names as very important, the author has paid particular attention to this subject in the present work. He has taken Baldwin's Gazetteer as the standard in this respect, and has endeavored carefully to conform to it,—especially in regard to the mode of writing Oriental names. Many of these names, (in consequence of the various modes in which they are spelled, even by the best writers,) being a source of great perplexity to teachers and students of geography; he has, with the permission of the authors of the Pronouncing Gazetteer, adopted the plan of generally inserting the different spellings, as given in that work.

He has been the more anxious to have this Key perfectly faultless in respect to spelling, from the belief that such a work might be very advantageously used in schools as a Spelling-Book of geographical names.

The author would add, that, in connection with the subject of MNEMONICS, it would be very advantageous for teachers to make themselves acquainted (as far as practicable) with the *signification* of geographical names. In many instances, these refer to some interesting historical or geographical fact, as in the case of Tripoli, Orinoco, Amazon, Skager Rack, &c. &c.

The Pronouncing Gazetteer will be found to contain a larger amount of valuable and accurate information of this kind, than any other work.

## TEACHERS AND PURCHASERS

Wishing to obtain This Work, Baldwin's Gazetteer, or Pelton's Outline Maps, can have them carefully forwarded to order to any part of the United States.

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BENJAMIN NAYLOR,  
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## DIVISIONS OF LAND.

### NORTH AMERICA.

**4,500 Miles Long, and 2,500 Miles Wide.**

Greenland.	Canada East,	Mon-	Upper California, Mon-
Russian America.	Canada West,	treal.	terey.
British America—	New Brunswick, Fre-	Mexico, Mexico.	
New Britain.	derickton.	Guatemala, St. Salva-	
N. North Wales.	Nova Scotia, Halifax.	dor.	
N. South Wales—	U. States, Washing-	Yucatan, Merida.	
East Main.	ton.	Belize, Belize.	
Labrador.			

### NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

The words enclosed in parentheses are designed, (when they begin with capitals) to show the different spellings of the preceding name, but should claim the attention of the pupil only when the work is used as a Spelling Book; both spellings should then be learned.

When they do not begin with capitals, they are intended to show the pronunciation of the preceding name.

Davy's Sound.	Albemarle Sd., 60—	Behring's Str. 40 m.w—
Ardencaple Inlet.	Pamlico Sound, 80.	(improperly written
Lancaster Sd.—	Caribbean Sea, 1,600	Bhering's.)
Smith's Sd.	m. l.	Arctic Ocean.
Baffin's B., 350 m. w.	Gulf of Mexico—1000	Polar Sea.
Melville B.—	m. l. 800 w.	Makenzie's Sea—
N. East B.	Charlotte Harbor.	Coronation G.
S. E. B.	Tampa B.	Bathurst Inlet.
Davis' Strait—	B. of Campeachy,—	G. of Boothia—
Cumberland Str.	(or Campeche.)	Pr. Regent Inlet.
Frobisher's Str.	B. of Honduras.	Barrow Str.
Hudson's Str.—	Amatique B.	Winter Harbor.
Fox Channel.	(am-ah-teek'.)	
Welcome G.	B. of Guatemala—	LAKES.
Chesterfield Inlet—	Pacific Ocean, 11,000	Lake Caniapuscaaw.
Hudson's B. 1,200 m.	m. l. 9000 m. w.	L. Mistissin'ny.
l. 600 w.	Gulf of Tehuantepec.	L. Abbitibbe—
James' B.	G. of California—700	L. Ontario, 190 m. l.
Richmond G.—	m. l.	L. Erie, 250 m. l.
Musquito B.	Francisco B.	L. St. Clair—
Ungava B.	Str. of Juan de Fuca.	Huron L. 280 m. l.
Str. of Bellisle—	G. of Georgia—	L. Manitouline.
G. of St. Lawrence.	Nootka Sd.	L. Michigan, 320 m. l.
Gut of Canseau.	Queen Charlotte's S.	Green Bay, 100 m. l.
B. of Fundy—	Washington Sd—	L. Superior, 430 m. l.
Long Island Sound.	Prince William Sd.	Rainy L.—
Atlantic Ocean, 9000	Cook's Inlet.	L. of the Woods, 100
m.l. 1000 to 4000 w.	Bristol B.—	m. l.
Gulf Stream—	Norton Sd.	L. Sal.
Delaware B.	Gulf of Anadeer,	Winnipeg L. 300—
Chesapeake B.	(or Anadir.)	L. Manitoba.

Little Winnipeg.	Jamaica, Spanish T. N. Branch.
Deer L.—	and Kingston. S. Branch.
Little Slave L.	Hayti, Port au Prince. Red, 5.—
Athabasca L. 200 m. l. (or Athapescow.)	Porto Rico, St. John's. Ottawa, 6 (written also Utawas.)
Gr. Slave L. 300—	St. Thomas.
Gr. Bear L. 160.	St. John's.
L. Chelekhof, (or Shelekhof.)	St. Martin's—
Gr. Salt L.—	Barbuda.
Tule Lakes.	Santa Cruz.
L. Cayman.	St. Kitts—
L. Chapala—	Antigua.
L. Nicaragua, 120 m.l.	Guadalupe.
ISLANDS.	Dominica—
North Georgian Is- lands.	Martinico (or Martinique.)
Bank's Land.	St. Lucia.
Melville, 100 m. l.—	St. Vincent—
Sabine.	Barbados.
Byam Martin.	Grenada.
Bathurst—	Tobago—
Cornwallis.	Trinidad.
Disco.	Margarita.
Jan Mayen.—	Tortuga—
Iceland.	Orchilla.
Pr. William's Land.	Bonair,
Southampton.—	(or Buen Ayre.)
Newfoundland,	Curaçoa—
John's, 430 m. l.	(or Curaçao.)
300 w.	Oruba.
C. Breton I. Sidney—	St. Corn Is.
Anticosti.	Quibdo—
Pr. Edward's, Char- lotte Town—	Revillagigedo Is.
Sable.	Ignacio.
Bermudas Is.	Vancouver's, 300 m.l.
West India Is.—	Queen Charlotte's.
Bahama Is.	Sitka, (improperly written Sitcha) New
New Providence, Nas- sau—	Archangel—
Ab'aco.	Kodiak.
Cat.	Shoomagin's.
Long—	New Aleutian Is.—
Mayaguana.	Nunnivack.
Turks.	RIVERS.
Inagua—	Makenzie's, 25.
Florida Reefs.	Peel.
Tortugas Is.	Liard's, 5—
Key West—	Hay, 3.
Cuba, Havana.	Slave.
I. of Pines.—	Peace, 8—
	Finlay.
	Athabasca, 6.
	(or Athapescow.)
	Saskatchewan, 12.—
	MOUNTAINS.
	Mt. Necla, 5,530 f. h.
	Arctic Highlands.
	Alleghany Mts. 900 m.
	l. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. h.—
	Ozark Mts. 2000 f. h.

Rocky Mts. 4000 m. l.	Closterbay—	Lunenburg.
Spanish Peaks—	Farewell.	Liverpool— [tien.]
Pike's P. 12,000 f. h.	Walsingham.	Cape Haytien (or Hai-
Long's P. 12,500 f. h.	King's.	St. Domingo.
Fremont's P. 13,570 f. h.—	Chudleigh (sometimes written Chidley.)	Port au Prince.
Mt. Hooker, 15,700 f. h.	St. Lewis.	Jeremie—
Mt. Brown, 16,000 f. h.	Race.	Havana.
Mt. St. Elias, 17,900 f. h.—	Sable.	Matanzas.
Mt. Fair Weather.	Cannaveral.	St. Jago.
Cascade Range.	Sable.	San Salvador.
Mt. Baker—	St. Antonio—	Porto (or Puerto) Prin-
Mt. Olympus.	Gracias a Dios.	cipe—
Mt. Rainier, 12,000 f. h.—	Gorda.	Chihuahua,
Mt. St. Helens, 13,300 f. h.—	Corrientes—	(ch as in <i>chill</i> or <i>Chili</i> .)
Mt. Hood, 14,000 f. h.	Moro Hermoso.	Manclova.
Mt. Jefferson.	Mendocino—	Matamoras.
Mt. Shaste—	Orford.	Monterey.
Coast Range.	Elizabeth.	Vera Cruz.
Sierra Nevada, or East.	Romanzoff—	Tampico—
Snowy Range, 15,- f. h.—	Prince of Wales.	Durango.
500 f. h.—	Icy—	Zacatecas.
Mt. St. Bernardino.	Pt. Barrow.	San Luis Potosi.
Wasatch Mts.	Pt. Beechey.	Aguayo—
Mexican Cordilleras.	Pt. Demarcation—	Guanaxuato,
Mt. Jorullo.	Bathurst.	(or Guanajuato.)
Popocatapetl, 17,735 f. h.	Pt. De Witt Clinton.	Queretaro.
Water Volcano, 12,620 f. h.	Hurd.	Cholula (ch as in <i>chill</i> .)
Cosiguina Vol.	Robertson.	Jalapa (or Xalapa.)—
CAPES.	TOWNS.	Guadalaxara,
Cape Brewster.	Toronto.	(or Guadalajara.)
North.	Quebec.	Valladolid.
		La Puebla.
		Alvarado.
		Oaxaca (or Oajaca.)—
		Old Guatemala.
		New Guatemala.
		Leon.
		Cartago.

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ON THE

### MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

#### OCEANS, SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, SOUNDS, &c.

DAVY's SOUND.—In the eastern part of Greenland—a part of the Arctic Ocean.

ARDENCAPLE INLET.—In the north-eastern part of Greenland—a part of the Arctic Ocean.

LANCASTER SOUND.—Between the north-western part of Pr. William's Land—and the southern coast, of the most eastern of the North Georgian Islands—a part of Baffin's Bay.

**SMITH'S SOUND.**—Between the north-western part of Greenland—and eastern coast of the North Georgian Islands—a part of Baffin's Bay.

**BAFFIN'S BAY.**—Between the western part of Greenland—and the north-eastern part of Pr. William's Land—a part of the Arctic Ocean—350 miles wide.

**MELVILLE BAY.**—In the north-western part of Greenland—a part of Baffin's Bay.

**NORTH-EAST AND SOUTH-EAST BAYS.**—In the western part of Greenland—a part of Baffin's Bay—one north—and the other south-east of Disco Island.

**DAVIS' STRAIT.**—Separates the south-western part of Greenland—from the south-eastern part of Pr. William's Land—and connects the waters of Baffin's Bay—with the Atlantic Ocean.

**CUMBERLAND, FROBISHER'S, AND HUDSON'S STRAITS.**—Between the southern part of Pr. William's Land—and the northern part of East Main and Labrador—connecting the waters of Hudson's Bay—with the Atlantic Ocean.

**FOX CHANNEL.**—Between the western coast of the southern part of Pr. William's Land—and the eastern parts of Southampton Island—and Melville Peninsula—a part of Hudson's Bay.

**WELCOME STRAIT.**—Between the north-eastern part of New North Wales—and western part of Southampton Island—a part of Hudson's Bay.

**CHESTERFIELD INLET.**—In the north-eastern part of New North Wales—a part of Hudson's Bay.

**HUDSON'S BAY.**—In the eastern interior of British America—1200 miles long, and 600 wide. The North, Seal, Great Whale, East Main, Rupert, Haricanaw, Abbitibbe, Albany, Attahwahpiskat, Severn, Nelson, York, Churchill, Knaps, Chesterfield, and Wager Rivers flow into it.

**JAMES' BAY.**—Between the eastern part of New South Wales—and south-western part of East Main—a part of Hudson's Bay.

**RICHMOND GULF.**—In the western part of East Main—a part of Hudson's Bay.

**MUSQUITO BAY.**—In the north-western part of East Main—a part of Hudson's Bay.

**UNGAVA BAY.**—Between the north-eastern part of East Main—and north-western part of Labrador—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—the Koksa River flows into it.

**STRAIT OF BELLISLE.**—Separates Newfoundland from the south-eastern part of Labrador—and connects the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence—with the Atlantic Ocean.

**GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.**—Borders on the southern part of Labrador—the eastern part of Canada and New Brunswick—the northern parts of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island—and the western part of Newfoundland—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT.**—Separates Pr. Edward's Island—from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—is a part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

**GUT OF CANSEAU.**—Separates Cape Breton Island from Nova Scotia—and connects the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence—with the Atlantic Ocean.

**BAY OF FUNDY.**—Between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—180 miles long, and 50 miles wide.—The tides which here rise to the height of 71 feet—rush in with astonishing rapidity—and swine are often overtaken and drowned—while feeding on shell-fish.—Grind Stones, and Gypsum or Plaster of Paris—are obtained at the head of this Bay.

**LONG ISLAND SOUND.**—South of Connecticut—and north of Long Island—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—120 miles long.—The Thames, Connecticut, and Housatonic rivers flow into it.

**DELAWARE BAY.**—Between the eastern part of Delaware—and the southern part of New Jersey—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—60 miles long, and 20 wide.—The Delaware river flows into it.

**CHESAPEAKE BAY.**—Divides Maryland—and also the eastern part of Virginia—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean—and is 190 miles long. The Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James rivers flow into it.

**ALBEMARLE SOUND.**—In the eastern part of North Carolina—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—it is 60 miles long, and 15 wide.—The Chowan and Roanoke rivers flow into it.

**PAMLICO SOUND.**—In the south-eastern part of North Carolina—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—is 80 miles long.—The Tar and Neuse rivers flow into it.

**CARIBBEAN SEA.**—Borders on the eastern part of Yucatan, Belize, and Guatemala—and the northern part of Guatemala, New Grenada, and Venezuela—having the Caribbee Islands on the east—and the Greater Antilles on the north—is 1600 miles long.

**GULF OF MEXICO.**—Borders on the southern part of the United States—and the eastern part of Mexico—having the south-eastern part of Mexico—Yucatan—Cuba and Florida—on the south and east—is 1000 miles long, and 800 wide.—The Suwanee, Ocklockony, Apalachicola, Choctawhatchie, Yellow Water, Black Water, Escambia, Perdido, Mobile, Pascagoula, Pearl, Mississippi, Mermentau, Calcasieu, Sabine, Netches, Trinity, San Jacinto, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, Nueces, and the Rio del Norte rivers flow into it.

**CHARLOTTE HARBOR.**—In the south-western part of Florida—a part of the Gulf of Mexico.

**TAMPA BAY.**—In the western part of Florida—a part of the Gulf of Mexico.

**BAY OF CAMPEACHY.**—North of the south-eastern part of Mexico, and west of Yucatan—a part of the Gulf of Mexico.—The town of Campeachy—in the western part of Yucatan—is situated on it.

**BAY OF HONDURAS.**—Between the eastern parts of Yucatan and Belize—and the northern part of Guatemala—a part of the Caribbean Sea.

**AMATIQUE BAY.**—In the north-western part of Guatemala, and south of Belize—a part of the Caribbean Sea.

**BAY OF GUATEMALA.**—In the eastern part of Guatemala—a part of the Caribbean Sea.

**GULF OF TEHUANTEPEC.**—In the south-eastern part of Mexico—a part of the Pacific Ocean.—The town of Tehuantepec—is situated on it, and is celebrated for its salt works.

**GULF OF CALIFORNIA.**—Between the Peninsula of California—and the western part of Mexico—a part of the Pacific Ocean—700 miles

long.—The Colorado and Yaqui rivers flow into it—and the town of Guaymas is situated on its eastern bank.

**FRANCISCO BAY.**—In the western part of Upper California—a part of the Pacific Ocean.—The Sacramento river flows into it—and the town of San Francisco is situated on it.—Its harbor is sufficiently capacious to contain the whole British navy.

**STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA.**—Separates the south-eastern part of Vancouver's Island—from the north-western part of Oregon Territory—and connects the waters of the Gulf of Georgia—with the Pacific Ocean.

**GULF OF GEORGIA.**—Between the south-western part of British America—and the eastern part of Vancouver's Island—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**NOOTKA SOUND.**—In the south-western part of Vancouver's Island—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND.**—Between the south-western part of British America—and the northern coast of the north-western part of Vancouver's Island—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**WASHINGTON SOUND.**—Between the south-western part of British America—and the eastern part of Washington or Queen Charlotte's Island—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND.**—In the south of the eastern part of Russian America—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**COOK'S INLET.**—In the southern part of Russian America—west of Prince William's Sound—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**BRISTOL BAY.**—In the south-western part of Russian America—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**NORTON'S SOUND.**—In the western part of Russian America—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**GULF OF ANADEER.**—In the north-eastern part of Siberia—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**BEHRING'S STRAIT.**—Separates the two grand divisions of North America and Asia—and the two political divisions of Russian America and Siberia—and connects the waters of the Arctic and Pacific Oceans—is 40 miles wide.

**MACKENZIE'S SEA.**—In the north-western part of British America—Mackenzie's river flows into it.

**CORONATION GULF.**—In the northern part of British America—a part of the Polar Sea—the Copper Mine river flows into it.

**BATHURST INLET.**—In the northern part of British America—east of Coronation Gulf—is a part of the Polar Sea.

**GULF OF BOOTHIA.**—In the north-eastern part of British America—north of Hudson's Bay—from which it is separated by the Peninsula of Melville.

**PRINCE REGENT INLET.**—Borders on the western coast of the northern part of Prince William's Land—and leads from the Gulf of Boothia—into Barrow's Strait.

**BARROW'S STRAIT.**—Separates the most northern part of British America—from the southern coast of a part of the North Georgian Islands—and connects Lancaster Sound—with the Polar Sea.

## LAKES OF NORTH AMERICA.

**LAKE CANIAPUSCAW.**—In the eastern part of East Main—the source of the Koksah river.

**L. MISTISSINNY.**—In the southern part of East Main—the source of the Rupert river.

**L. ABBITIBBE.**—In the south-western part of East Main—south of James' Bay.—The source of Abbitibbe river.

**L. ONTARIO.**—Borders on the west of the northern—and the north of the western part of New York—and south-eastern part of Canada West—is 190 miles long, 55 miles wide, and 600 feet deep.—Its surface comprises 5,400 square miles, and is 210 feet above the level of the ocean.—The Niagara, Genesee, Oswego and Black rivers—flow into it—and the towns of Toronto, Coburg and Kingston, in Canada.—Sackett's Harbor, Oswego and Troupsville, in New York—are situated on it.

**L. ERIE.**—Borders on the northern part of Ohio—north-western part of Pennsylvania—western part of New York—southern part of Canada West—and the south-eastern part of Michigan.—Is 250 miles long, 60 miles wide, and 120 feet deep. Its surface is 544 feet above the level of the ocean. The towns of Sandusky, Huron, Ohio city, Cleveland, and Painsville, in Ohio—Erie, in Pennsylvania—and Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Black Rock, in New York—are situated on it—and the Detroit, Huron, Raisin, Maumee, Sandusky, Cuyahoga, and Grand rivers—flow into it. The Erie Canal, 363 miles long—connects Buffalo, on this lake—with Albany, on the Hudson river. The Ohio Canal, 307 miles long, connects Cleveland, on the lake—with Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Scioto.

**L. ST. CLAIR.**—In the south-eastern part of Michigan—and southern part of Canada West. About an equal distance from the southern part of Lake Huron—and the west end of Lake Erie.

**L. HURON.**—Borders on the eastern and north-eastern parts of Michigan—and the western part of Canada West. Is 280 miles long, 90 miles wide, exclusive of Manitouline Lake—and from 900 to 1000 feet deep. Its surface, with Manitouline, comprises 19,000 square miles—and is 596 feet above the level of the ocean. The islands in this lake are very numerous—they are said to amount to 32,000.

**L. MANITOULINE.**—In the western part of Canada West—a part of Lake Huron.

**L. MICHIGAN.**—Forms most of the western boundary of Michigan—the eastern boundary of Wisconsin—the eastern boundary of the northern part of Illinois—and the north-western boundary of Indiana.—Is 320 miles long, 90 miles wide, and 900 feet deep. Its surface comprises 17,000 square miles—and is 600 feet above the level of the ocean.—The towns of Manitowoc, Sheboyagan, Washington, Milwaukee, and Racine, in Wisconsin—Chicago, in Illinois—Michigan City, in Indiana—New Buffalo and South Haven, in Michigan, are situated on it—and the Monistic, Maskegon, Grand, Kalamazoo, and St. Joseph's rivers flow into it.

**GREEN BAY.**—In the eastern part of Wisconsin—a part of Lake

Michigan, 100 miles long. The town of Navarino is situated at the head of it.

**L. SUPERIOR.**—Borders on the northern part of Michigan, the north of the western part of Wisconsin—eastern part of Wisconsin Territory—southern part of New South Wales—and forms the southern and south-western boundary of the north-western part of Canada. Is 430 miles long, 160 miles wide, and 900 feet deep. Its surface comprises 28,000 square miles, and is 641 feet above the level of the ocean—being 45 feet higher than Lake Huron—and is the largest body of fresh water on the globe.

**RAINY L.**—Between the southern part of New South Wales and northern part of Wisconsin Territory—south-east of Lake of the Woods.

**LAKE OF THE WOODS.**—In the south-western part of New South Wales, south-east of Winnipeg Lake—bordering on the northern part of Wisconsin Territory, and is 100 miles long.

**L. SAL.**—In the southern part of New South Wales—north-east of Lake of the Woods.

**WINNIPEG L.**—In the southern part of British America—north-west of Lake of the Woods—300 miles long. Saskatchewan and Red rivers flow into it—and Nelson's river connects it with Hudson's Bay.

**L. MANITOBA.**—In the southern part of British America—south-west of Winnipeg Lake.

**LITTLE WINNIPEG L.**—In the southern part of British America—west of Winnipeg Lake.

**DEER L.**—In the southern part of New North Wales—has an outlet connecting it with Churchill river.

**LITTLE SLAVE L.**—In the south-western part of British America—connected with Athabasca river.

**ATHABASCA L.**—In the western interior of British America.—Athabasca river flows into it, and Slave river connects it with the Great Slave L.—It is 200 miles long.

**GREAT SLAVE L.**—In the north-western interior of British America. The Slave and Hay rivers flow into it—and Mackenzie's river issues from it.—It is 300 miles long.

**GREAT BEAR L.**—In the north-western part of British America—connected by an outlet with Mackenzie's river. It is 160 miles long.

**CHELEKHOF L.**—In the southern part of Russian America—west of Cook's Inlet.

**GREAT SALT L.**—In the north-eastern part of Upper California—on the eastern margin of the great basin. It is 90 miles long, and from 30 to 40 wide. The Bear river flows into it. It is more than 500 miles from the Pacific Ocean, above which its surface has an elevation of 4200 feet. Its waters are a saturated solution of common salt. At the south-eastern extremity is the Utah Lake. This appears like an arm or bay of the former, but its waters are said to be fresh, and flow into the Great Salt Lake.

**TULE Ls.**—In the western part of Upper California.

**L. CAYMAN.**—In the eastern interior of Mexico.

**L. CHAPALA.**—In the southern interior of Mexico. The Grand river flows through it. It is 90 miles long.

**L. NICARAGUA.**—In the south-eastern interior of Guatemala—120

miles long, about 40 miles wide, and 90 feet deep. Its surface is 134 feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean—to the nearest part of which the distance is but 12 miles—and 70 miles to the Caribbean Sea—with which the lake communicates—through the river St. Juan.

### ISLANDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

**NORTH GEORGIAN ISLANDS.**—In the Arctic Ocean, north of British America.

**MELVILLE I.**—The largest of the North Georgian Islands—in the Arctic Ocean, north of British America. It is 100 miles long, and 100 wide. The Winter Harbor on the southern coast of this island, is remarkable for being the place where the adventurous Capt. Parry and his crew braved the rigors of the Arctic climate for two years. Here the sun sets on the 4th of November, and does not rise till the 2d of February, making a night of three months' continuance.

**SABINE I.**—One of the North Georgian Islands—in the Arctic Ocean—north of British America.

**DISCO I.**—In Baffin's Bay, west of Greenland—contains a vast mine of sea coal.

**JAN MAYEN I.**—In the Arctic Ocean, east of Greenland.

**ICELAND.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, south-east of Greenland—bordering on the Arctic Circle. It is 250 miles long, and 220 wide. Area about 40,000 square miles—and population 56,000.

In no other country have volcanic eruptions been so numerous, or spread over so large a surface, as in this island. Besides more than 30 volcanic mountains—there exists an immense number of small cones and craters—from which streams of melted substances have been poured forth, over the surrounding country. Nine volcanoes were active during the last century—four in the north, and the rest lying nearly in a direct line, along the southern coast.

Twenty-three eruptions of Mount Hecla are recorded—since the occupation of the island by Europeans—but the most extensive and devastating eruption ever experienced in the island—occurred 1783. It proceeded from the Skaptar Yokul—a volcano, (or rather volcanic tract, having several cones,)—near the centre of the island.—This eruption did not entirely cease for nearly two years.—It destroyed no fewer than twenty villages, and 9000 human beings—and it was estimated, that the whole amount of lava discharged—would be sufficient to cover an area of 1,400 square miles, to the depth of 150 feet.

By far the most remarkable phenomena of Iceland—are the intermitting hot springs—met with in several parts, and of all degrees of temperature. The water of some of these springs, is at intervals violently thrown into the air—to a great height.—They have thence received the name of Geysers—from the Icelandic verb Geysa, to rage. The most celebrated of these springs are situated in a plain—about sixteen miles north of the village of Skalholt.

The Great Geyser, or principal fountain of this kind—rises from a tube or funnel, seventy-eight feet in perpendicular depth—and from eight to ten feet in diameter at the bottom—but gradually widening towards the top, till it terminates in a capacious basin.

After an emission, the basin and funnel are empty. The jets take place at intervals of about six hours—and when the water, in a

violent state of ebullition—begins to rise in the pipe or funnel, and to fill the basin—subterraneous noises are heard, like the distant roar of cannon—the earth is slightly shaken—and the agitation increases, till at length a column of water is suddenly thrown up, with tremendous force, and loud explosions—to the height of from 100 to 200 feet—and playing for a time like an artificial fountain—and giving off great clouds of vapor, the funnel is emptied—and a column of steam, rushing up with great violence and a thundering noise, terminates the eruption.

Such is the explosive force—that large stones thrown into the funnel—are instantly ejected—and sometimes shivered into small fragments.

Some of the springs near the inhabited parts of the island—are used for economical purposes;—food is dressed over them—and in some places huts are built over small fountains to form steam baths. In other parts, vast caldrons of boiling mud are seen, in a constant state of activity—sending up immense columns of dense vapor, which obscures the atmosphere to a great distance around.

It is stated, in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia,—that the Latin language, as spoken by the ancient Romans—is still spoken in some parts of Iceland.

**PRINCE WILLIAM'S LAND.**—Principally in the Polar Sea—lying north-east of British America—having Baffin's Bay on the north-east—Atlantic Ocean on the south-east—Cumberland Strait on the south—Fox Channel, Fury and Hecla Straits, and Regent's Inlet, on the west—and Barrow's Strait and Lancaster Sound on the north.

**SOUTHAMPTON I.**—In the northern part of Hudson's Bay, between Fox Channel and Welcome Strait.

**NEW FOUNDLAND.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, south-east of Labrador—from which it is separated by the Strait of Bellisle. It is 350 miles long, and 300 wide—area 50,000 square miles. It has long been celebrated for its fisheries—on which the inhabitants principally depend.

**CAPE BRETON I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, north-east of Nova Scotia—from which it is separated by the Gut of Canseau.—It is 100 miles long, and 85 wide.

**ANTICOSTI I.**—In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south of Labrador—120 miles long, and 30 wide. It belongs to the British government, it is uncultivated and uninhabited, except by two families who have been established here for the purpose of assisting persons cast away on the coast.

**PRINCE EDWARD'S I.**—In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, north of Nova Scotia, and east of New Brunswick—from which it is separated by Northumberland Strait—it is 100 miles long, and 37 wide.

**SABLE I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, east of Nova Scotia.

**BERMUDAS IS.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, about 600 miles east of Georgia—they belong to the British government, and consist of a group of 400 islands, most of which are barren and uninhabited. The principal islands are St. George's, St. David's, Long, Somerset, and Ireland—their climate is that of perpetual spring.

**WEST INDIA IS.**—They lie south-east of the United States, and north of the western part of South America—partially separating the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic Ocean.

**BAHAMA Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, south-east of Florida, and north-east of Cuba. They belong to the British government. The principal islands of this group are New Providence, Abaco, Cat, Long, Mayaguana, Turks and Inagua. Nassau, the capital of New Providence, has a population of 5000, and Cat island is noted for being the first land discovered by Columbus.

**FLORIDA REEFS.**—In the Gulf of Mexico, north of the western part of Cuba.

**TORTUGAS Is.**—In the Gulf of Mexico, west of Florida Reefs.

**KEY WEST.**—In the Gulf of Mexico, on the southern border of Florida Reefs.

**CUBA I.**—The largest of the West India Islands—lying between the north-western part of the Caribbean Sea—and the Atlantic Ocean—and bordering on the south-eastern part of the Gulf of Mexico.—It is 780 miles long, and 130 wide; area 42,000 square miles. It belongs to Spain. Capital, Havana.

**I. OF PINES.**—In the north-western part of the Caribbean Sea—south of the western part of Cuba.

**JAMAICA I.**—In the northern part of the Caribbean Sea—south of the eastern part of Cuba—150 miles long, and 50 wide—area about 4500 square miles.—It belongs to the British government.—Capital, Spanish Town.

**HAVTI I.**—Between the northern part of the Caribbean Sea—and the Atlantic Ocean—a little south of an easterly direction from Cuba—400 miles long, and 160 wide—area 25,000 square miles.—Capitals, St. Domingo and Port-au-Prince.

**PORTO RICO I.**—Between the north-eastern part of the Caribbean Sea—and the Atlantic Ocean—100 miles long, and 40 wide—area 3700 square miles.—Capital, San Juan.

**CARIBBEAN Is.**—Extend from Porto Rico to Trinidad, which is included—forming the eastern boundary of the Caribbean Sea.

**TRINIDAD I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, north-east of Venezuela—it belongs to the British government, and contains about 2000 square miles. There is a remarkable lake in the south-western part of this island—called the Brea, or Pitch Lake—about a mile and a half in circumference, covering an area of 150 acres;—its surface is 80 feet above the level of the Ocean. On the margin of the lake, the pitch or bitumen is cold and hard—but becomes gradually warmer and softer towards the interior—till in the central part it is seen boiling up in a liquid state, exhaling a strong bituminous and sulphurous odor. The area of the liquid part is about three acres—its depth is unknown.

**MARGARITA, TORTUGA, ORCHILLA, BONAIR, CURACOA, AND ORUBA Is.**—In the southern part of the Caribbean Sea—near the northern coast of Venezuela.

**CORN Is.**—In the Bay of Guatemala, east of Guatemala.

**QUIBDO I.**—In the Pacific Ocean, south-east of Guatemala.

**REVILLAGIGEDO Is.**—In the Pacific Ocean, west of the southern part of Mexico.

**IGNACIO I.**—At the head of the Gulf of California, near the mouth of the Colorado river.

**VANCOUVER's I.**—In the Pacific Ocean, south-west of British America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Georgia. It be-

longs to the British government, and is 300 miles long. It is uncultivated, being inhabited by Indian savages.—Its coasts are indented with numerous bays, and fringed with towering forests.

**QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S I.**—In the Pacific Ocean, west of British America—170 miles long.

**SITKA I.**—In the Pacific Ocean, west of British America, and north of Queen Charlotte's I.—The town of New Archangel is situated on it.

**KODIAK I.**—In the Pacific Ocean, south of Russian America.

**SHOOMAEIN'S I.**—In the Pacific Ocean, south of the Peninsula of Alaska.

**ALEUTIAN Is.**—In the Pacific Ocean, south-west of the Peninsula of Alaska.

**NUNNIVACK I.**—In the Pacific Ocean, south-west of Russian America.

### RIVERS IN BRITISH AMERICA.

**MACKENZIE'S R.**—Flows from the Great Slave lake, in the western interior of British America—a north-westerly course into Mackenzie's Sea.—Is 2500 miles long.\*

**PEEL R.**—Rises on the western declivity of the Rocky Mountains—in the north-western part of British America—flows first a north-westerly, and then a north-easterly course.—Is a branch of Mackenzie's river.

**LIARD'S R.**—Rises in the western part of British America, a little south of the sixtieth degree of north latitude—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly, then an easterly, and lastly a northerly course.—Is a branch of Mackenzie's river—and is 500 miles long.

**HAY R.**—Rises on the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains—in the western part of British America—flows a north-easterly course into the south-western part of Great Slave lake—and is 300 miles long.

**SLAVE R.**—Connects Athabasca and the Great Slave lakes.—Its course is a little west of north.

**PEACE R.**—Formed by the junction of two branches—in the western part of British America—west of the Rocky Mountains—flows first an easterly, then a northerly—and lastly a little north of an easterly course into Athabasca lake—and is 800 miles long.

**FINLAY R.**—One of the head branches of the Peace river.

**ATHABASCA R.**—Rises on the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains—in the south-western part of British America—flows a general north-easterly course into Athabasca lake—and is 600 miles long.

**SASKATCHAWAN R.**—Formed by the junction of two branches called north and south—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly course—into the northern part of Winnipeg lake—and is 1200 miles long.

**RED R.**—Formed by the junction of two branches—issuing from

\* The length, as here given, includes the Slave and Peace rivers—and it is to be understood in every case—that the length of a river is given from its ultimate source, though the head branches may, in some instances, take different names.

Ottertail and Traverse lakes—flows a northerly course into the southern part of Winnipeg lake—and is 500 miles long. The Moose river flows into it near its mouth.

OTTAWA R.—Forms the boundary between Canada East and Canada West—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of the St. Lawrence river—and is 600 miles long.

SAGUENAY R.—Rises in the western part of Canada East—flows an easterly course, into the Gulf of St. Lawrence—and is 400 miles long.

KOKSAK R.—Rises in Lake Caniapuscaw—in the eastern part of East Maine—flows first a northerly, and then a north-westerly course—forming the boundary between East Maine and Labrador—and falls into Ungava bay—is 500 miles long.

GR. WHALE R.—Rises in the eastern part of East Maine—flows a westerly course, into Richmond gulf—and is 400 miles long.

EAST MAINE R.—Rises in a small lake, in the eastern part of East Maine—flows a westerly course, into James' bay—and is 500 miles long.

ABBITIBBE R.—Rises in Abbitibbe lake, in the south-western part of East Maine—flows first a westerly—and then a northerly course, into James' bay—and is 300 miles long.

ALBANY R.—Rises in a small lake in the interior part of New South Wales—flows first a south-easterly then a north-easterly course, into James' bay—and is 500 miles long.

SEVERN R.—Rises in the interior part of New South Wales—flows a north-easterly course, into Hudson's Bay—and is 300 miles long.

NELSON R.—This is a continuation of Saskatchewan river.—It flows a north-easterly course—from the northern part of Lake Winnipeg—into Hudson's bay—and, including the Saskatchewan,—is 1,600 miles long.

CHURCHILL R.—Rises in the western interior of British America—flows a north-easterly course, into Hudson's bay—and is 900 miles long.

WAGER R.—Rises in the north-eastern part of British America—flows a north-easterly course, into an inlet of Hudson's bay—north of Chesterfield's.

GR. FISH R.—Rises in the northern part of British America—flows first an easterly, then a northerly, and lastly an easterly course, into the Gulf of Boothia—and is 600 miles long.

FRAZER'S R.—Rises in the western part of British America—flows first a southerly—then a westerly course, into the Gulf of Georgia—and is 750 miles long.

## RIVERS OF OREGON, CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

OKANAGAN R.—Rises in the south-western part of British America—flows a southerly course—Is a branch of Columbia river.

MCGILLIVRAY'S R.—Rises in the western declivity of the Rocky Mountains—in the south-western part of British America—flows first a south-westerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a general north-westerly course—Is a branch of the Columbia river.

CLARK'S R.—Rises in the eastern part of Oregon Territory—flows first a south-easterly, then a winding north-westerly course—Is a branch of Columbia river—and is 600 miles long.

**SPOKAIN R.**—Rises in the northern interior of Oregon Territory—flows a north-westerly course—Is a branch of Columbia river.

**KOOSKOOSKEE R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Oregon Territory—flows first a north-westerly, then a westerly course—Is a branch of Lewis river.

**SALMON R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Oregon Territory—flows a north-westerly course—Is a branch of Lewis river.

**FAYETTE AND REID R's.**—Rise in the south-eastern interior of Oregon Territory—flow a westerly course—are branches of Lewis river.

**SICKLY R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Oregon Territory.—flows a westerly course—Is a branch of Lewis river.

**BEAR R.**—Rises in the north-eastern part of Upper California.—flows first a westerly, then a northerly—and lastly, a winding southerly course into the Great Salt Lake.

**BRENEAU AND OWYHEE R's.**—Rise in the southern part of Oregon Territory—flow a northerly course—are branches of Lewis river.

**MALHEUR R.**—Rises in the southern part of Oregon—flows a north-easterly course—Is a branch of Lewis river.

**LEWIS R.**—Rises in the western declivity of the Rocky Mountains—in the south-eastern part of Oregon Territory—flows first a southerly, then a south-westerly, and lastly, a general north-westerly course—and forms a junction with the Columbia river—it is 800 m. l.

**FALLS R.**—Rises in the south-western part of Oregon Territory—flows first a north-easterly, then a northerly course—Is a branch of the Columbia river.

**WILLAMETTE R.**—Rises in the south-western part of Oregon Territory—flows a winding northerly course—Is a branch of the Columbia river.

**COLUMBIA R.**—Rises in the western declivity of the Rocky Mountains—in the south-western part of British America—in 50° N. Latitude—flows a north-westerly direction to near McGillivray's Pass, in the Rocky Mountains—where it receives the Canoe river.—Here it has an elevation of 3600 feet above the level of the Ocean—It now flows first a southerly, then a winding westerly, then a south-westerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly a general westerly course into the Pacific Ocean—and is 1200 miles long.

**UMQUA R.**—Rises in the south-western part of Oregon Territory—flows a westerly course into the Pacific Ocean.

**KLAMET R.**—Rises in Klamet Lake, in the south-western part of Oregon—flows first a southerly, then a westerly course—passing through the north-western part of Upper California—and south-western part of Oregon into the Pacific Ocean.

**SACRAMENTO R.**—Rises in the south-western part of Oregon Territory—flows first a southerly, then a south-westerly, then a southerly, and lastly, a south-westerly course into San Francisco Bay and is 400 miles long.

**COLORADO R.**—Formed by the junction of Grand and Green rivers—in the north-eastern part of Upper California—flows a general south-westerly course into the head of the Gulf of California—is 1100 miles long.

**SEVIER R.**—Rises in the interior part of Upper California—flows

first a northerly, then a south-easterly course—Is a branch of the Colorado R.

**GILA R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Upper California—flows a winding westerly course—Is a branch of the Colorado river.

**JAQUESILA R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Upper California—flows a westerly course—Is a branch of the Colorado river.

**YAQUI R.**—Rises in the north of the western part of Mexico—flows first a south-westerly, then a southerly, and lastly, a westerly course into the Gulf of California—and is 400 miles long.

**GRANDE R.**—Rises in the southern interior of Mexico—flows a general north-westerly course into the Pacific Ocean—is 400 miles long.

**ST. JUAN R.**—Flows from Lake Nicaragua, an easterly course into the Caribbean Sea.

**BALIZE R.**—Rises in the north-western part of Guatemala—flows first a north-easterly, then an easterly course—passing through the interior part of Balize into the Bay of Honduras.

**TULA R.**—Rises in the south-eastern interior of Mexico—flows first a northerly, then an easterly course into the Gulf of Mexico—Tampico is situated on it.

**RIO DEL NORTE.**—Rises among the Rocky Mountains—in the north-western part of Texas—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly, then a winding easterly, and lastly, a south-easterly course—forming the boundary between Texas and Mexico.—Flows into the Gulf of Mexico—and is 1800 miles long.

### MOUNTAINS OF NORTH AMERICA.

**MT. HECLA.**—A volcanic mountain, in the southern part of Iceland—5530 feet high.

**ARCTIC HIGHLANDS.**—In the north-western part of Greenland.—Their course, north-east and south-west.

**ALLEGHANY MTS.**—Extend through parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.—Their course, north-east and south-west—900 miles long, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile high.

**OZARK MTS.**—Extend through parts of Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory.—Their course, north-east and south-west—2000 feet high.

**ROCKY MTS.**—Extend through the north-eastern part of Russian America—the western part of British America—and the western part of the United States.—Their course, north-west and south-east—length, 4000 miles.

**SPANISH PEAKS.**—Peaks of the Rocky Mountains—in the north-western part of Texas—11,000 feet high.

**PIKE'S PEAK.**—A Peak of the Rocky Mountains—in the western part of Indian Territory—12,000 feet high.

**LONG'S PEAK.**—Do. 12,500 feet high.

**FREMONT'S PEAK.**—A Peak of the Rocky Mountains—in the south-western part of Missouri Territory—13,570 feet high.

**MT. HOOKER AND MT. BROWN.**—Peaks of the Rocky Mountains—in the south-western part of British America.—The first is 15,700 feet high, and the other 16,000.

**MT. ST. ELIAS.**—In the south-eastern part of Russian America—the highest mountain in North America—being 17,900 feet high.

**Mt. FAIR WEATHER.**—In the south-eastern part of Russian America—South of Mt. St. Elias.

**CASCADE RANGE.**—Extend through the western part of Oregon Territory—their course, north and south.

**Mt. BAKER.**—A Peak of the Cascade Range—in the north of the western part of Oregon Territory.

**Mt. OLYMPUS.**—In the north-western part of Oregon Territory.

**Mt. RAINER.**—A Peak of the Cascade Range—in the north-western interior of Oregon Territory—12,000 feet high.

**Mt. ST. HELENS.**—A Peak of the Cascade Range—in the western part of Oregon Territory—north of Columbia river—13,300 feet high.

**Mt. HOOD.**—A Peak of the Cascade Range—in the western interior of Oregon Territory—south of Columbia river—14,000 feet high. This Peak can be seen at the distance of 180 miles.

**Mt. JEFFERSON.**—In the south-western part of Oregon Territory.

**Mt. SHASTE.**—In the north-western part of Upper California.

**COAST RANGE.**—In the western part of Upper California.

**SIERRA NEVADA, OR THE SNOWY RANGE.**—Extends through the western parts of Upper and Lower California—the course north-west and south-east—15,500 feet high.

**Mt. ST. BERNARDINO.**—A Peak of the Sierra Nevada—in the south-western part of Upper California.

**WAHSATCH MTS.**—In the eastern interior of Upper California—their course, north-east and south-west.

**MEXICAN CORDILLERAS.**—Extend through the northern interior and south-eastern parts of Mexico—and along the south-western coast of Guatemala—their general direction is north-west and south-east.

**POPOCATAPETL.**—A volcanic mountain—in the south-eastern part of Mexico—17,735 feet high.

**WATER VOLCANO.**—In the north-western part of Guatemala—12,620 feet high.—The City of Old Guatemala was destroyed in 1541—by enormous masses of hot water and stones—bursting forth from this Volcano.

**COSIGUINA.**—A volcanic mountain, in the southern part of Guatemala.—An eruption of this volcano occurred in 1834—which was heard at the distance of 1000 miles—and the ashes were carried to Jamaica Island—a distance of 800 miles.

## CAPES OF NORTH AMERICA.

**C. BREWSTER.**—An eastern point of Greenland—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**NORTH C.**—A north-western point of Iceland—extending into the Arctic Ocean.

**C. CLOSTERBAY.**—A southern point of Iceland—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**C. FAREWELL.**—A southern point of Greenland—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**C. WALSHINGHAM.**—A south-eastern point of Pr. William's Land—extending into Davis' Strait.

**KING'S C.**—A south-western point of Pr. William's Land—extending into Fox Channel.

**C. CHUDLEIGH.**—A northern point of Labrador—extending into Hudson's Strait.

C. ST. LEWIS.—A south-eastern point of Labrador—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. ST. JOHN.—A northern point of New Foundland—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. RACE.—A south-eastern point of New Foundland—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. SABLE.—A southern point of Nova Scotia, and a southern point of Florida—both extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. COD.—A northern point of the south-eastern part of Massachusetts—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. CANNAVERAL.—An eastern point of Florada—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. ST. ANTONIO.—A south-western point of Cuba—extending into the Caribbean Sea.

C. GRACIAS A DIOS.—A north-eastern point of Guatemala—extending into the Caribbean Sea.

C. GORDA.—A south-eastern point of Guatemala—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. CORRIENTES.—A western point of the southern part of Mexico—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. ST. LUCAS.—A southern point of the Peninsula of California—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

MORO HERMOSO.—A western point of the Peninsula of California—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. MENDOCINO.—A north-western point of Upper California—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. ORFORD.—A south-western point of Oregon Territory—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. ELIZABETH.—A southern point of Russian America—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. ROMANZOFF.—A south-western point of Russian America—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

EAST C.—A north-eastern point of Siberia—extending into Behring's Strait.

C. PRINCE OF WALES.—A western point of Russian America—extending into Behring's Strait.

ICY C.—A north-western point of Russian America—extending into the Polar Sea.

POINT BARROW.—A north-western point of Russian America—extending into the Polar Sea—north-east of Icy Cape.

PT. BEACHY.—A northern point of Russian America—extending into the Polar Sea.

PT. DEMARCACTION.—A north-eastern point of Russian America—extending into the Polar Sea.

PT. DE WITT CLINTON.—A north-western point of British America—extending into the Polar Sea—East of Cape Bathurst.

C. YORK.—A north-western point of Pr. William's Land—extending into Barrow's Strait.

C. HURD.—A southern point of one of the North Georgian Islands—extending into Barrow's Strait.

C. ROBERTSON.—A north-western point of Greenland—extending into Smith's Sound.

GUANAXUATO.—In the southern interior of Mexico—north-east

of Lake Chapala, and 170 miles north-west of the City of Mexico.—It has a population of 40,000—is situated on the table land, 6835 feet above the level of the Ocean—and is surrounded by the richest silver mines in the world—to which it owes its origin and present magnificence.—These mines yielded in a period of about 50 years—upwards of 225,000,000 of Spanish dollars—being an average of about 4½ millions annually.

QUEBEC.—Situated in the southern part of Canada East, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence river, where it receives the St. Charles, and about 400 miles from its mouth; it occupies the extremity of a ridge terminating at the junction of the two rivers, which rises about 340 feet. above the surface of the water.—On the summit of this promontory stands the citadel—in front of which are the plains of Abraham—and the town extends from it down to the water's edge—has a population of 30,000. The commanding position of the town, together with its vast and beautiful harbor, presents at a distance a picturesque and magnificent view to the approaching spectator.—Quebec is so strongly fortified both by nature and art, that it has justly received the name of the Gibraltar of America.

QUESTIONS  
ON THE  
MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

<i>Where is the</i>	Norton Sound.	Great Salt L.
Str. of Bellisle.	Great Bear L.	Mt. Hecla.
G. of Georgia.	I. of Pines.	Merida T.
Tampa B.	San Francisco. B.	Matanzas T.
B. of Fundy.	C. Walsingham.	C. Corrientes.
Ottawa R.	C. Mendocino.	C. St. Antonio.
Severn R.	C. Robertson.	C. Chudleigh.
Welcome G.	L. Chelekhof. (or Shelekhof.)	B. of Guatemala.
Coronation G.	Baffin's B.	Green Bay.
Pr. Wm. Sound.	Q. Charlotte's S.	Bonair I.
Gulf of California.	Sabine I.	(or Buen Ayre.)
Disco I.	Ignacio I.	Vancouver's I.
Anticosti I.	Jan Mayen I.	Gr. Sandy Desert.
Charlotte Harbor.	L. Mistissiny.	Pr. Edward's I.
Ardencaple Inlet.	Mayaguana I.	Mt. St. Elias.
B. of Campeachy.	Icy Cape.	Davis' Strait.
Richmond G.	C. Race,	St. of Juan de Fuca.
G. of Tehuantepec.	Cosiguina Mt.	Ungava B.
Southampton I.	Sable I.	Sitka I.
L. Cayman.	Tule Lakes.	Bermudas Is.
Gut of Canseau.	L. Manitoba.	Mt. Hooker.
Koksak R.	Bathurst I.	King's Cape.
Churchill R.	C. Cannaveral.	Pt. De Witt Clinton.
Arctic Highlands.	Musquito B.	C. St. Lewis.
Iceland.	Corn Is.	C. Orford.
L. Chapala, (ch as in <i>chill.</i> )	Grand Bank.	Amatique B.
		C. Closterbay.

Water Volcano.	New Hampshire, Con-	Massachusetts B.
Cumberland Strait.	cord.	C. Cod B.
Deer L.	Vermont, Montpelier.	Vineyard Sd.—
Pt. Beechey.	Massachusetts, Bos-	Buzzard's B.
C. Farewell.	ton—	Narragansett B.
Santa Cruz I.	Rhode I. Providence	L. I. Sound—
Athabasca I.	and Newport.	N. York Bay.
(or Athapescow.)	Connecticut, Hartford	Delaware B. 60 l. 20 w.
C. Elizabeth.	and N. Haven—	Chesapeake B. 120 m.l.
Barbados I.	New York, Albany.	Albemarle Sd. 60 m.l.
C. Sable.	N. Jersey, Trenton—	New Inlet.
C St. John.	Pennsylvania, Harris-	Pamlico Sound, 80—
C. Gracias a Dios.	burg.	Atlantic Ocean.
Little Slave L.	Delaware, Dover.	Gulf of Mexico, 1000
B. of Honduras.	Maryland, Annapolis.	m.l. 80 w.
C. St. Lucus.	Virginia, Richmond—	Chatham B.—
C. Gorda.	N. Carolina, Raleigh.	Charlotte Har.
Popocatapetl,	S. Carolina, Colum-	Tampa B.
L. Caniapuscaw.	bia—	Vacassar B.—
Melville I.	Georgia, Milledge-	Apalachee B.
C. Brewster.	ville.	Pensacola B.
Dominica I.	Florida, Tallahassee--	Mobile B.—
Kodiak I.	Alabama, Montgomery	Black B.
Davy's Sound.	(late Tuscaloosa.)	Barataria B.
Snowy Range Mts.	Mississippi, Jackson—	Galveston B.—
Gr. Fish R.	Louisiana, N. Orleans.	Matagorda B.
Gulf of Mexico.	Arkansas, Little Rock—	Copano B.
Lancaster Sd.	Tennessee, Nashville.	Aransas Inlet.
Alleghany Mts.	Kentucky, Frankfort—	Nueces B.
East Main R.	Ohio, Columbus.	
Bahama Is.	Michigan, Lansing,	RIVERS.
Norton Sd.	(late Detroit)—	Montreal.
Fox Channel.	Indiana, Indianapolis.	Ottawa.
C. York.	Illinois, Springfield—	St. Maurice—
Green Bank.	Missouri (mis-soo'ree,	Batiscan.
Behring's Strait.	improperly pronoun-	Saguenay.
Jamaica I.	ced <i>miz-zoo'reh.</i> )	St. John's, 4½—
Montreal T.	Jefferson City.	St. Croix, 1.
Guanaxuato T.	Wisconsin, Madison—	Penobscot, 3½.
(or Guanajuato.)	Iowa, Iowa City.	Kennebeck, 3—
Quebec.	Missouri Territory—	Androscogggin, 2½.
L. Nicaragua	Oregon Territory, Ore-	Saco, 1.
St. Johns T.	gon City—	Piscataqua—
Matamoras.	Indian Territory.	Merrimack, 2.
St. Domingo.	Texas, Austin.—	Thames.
Trinidad I.		Connecticut, 4½—
Rio del Norte.	<i>Bodies of Water.</i>	Housatonic, 1½.
Rocky Mountains.	G. St. Lawrence.	Hudson, 3½—
	Chaleur B.	Mohawk, 1½—
LESSONS ON THE MAP	Passamaquoddy B.—	Genesee, 1½.
OF THE	Penobscot B.	Oswego, 1½.
UNITED STATES.	Muscongus B.	Black, 1½—
Maine, Augusta—	Casco B.—	

Sorelle, (called also Alabama, 6.	St. Croix.
Chambly and Riche- Tombigbee, 5— lieu.)	Rum— Red, 5.
St. Lawrence, 22.	St. Peter's, 3.
St. Francis—	Upper Iowa—
Missisque.	Turkey.
Lamoille.	Cedar.
Onion—	Iowa, 3½.—
Otter.	Des Moines, 4½.
Delaware, 4.	Salt, 2.
Schuylkill, 1½—	Missouri, 29—
Lehigh.	Sioux, 2.
Susquehanna, 5.	James, 4.
North Branch, 3½.	White Earth—
W. Branch, 2—	Porcupine.
Juniata, 2.	William's.
Shenandoah, 2.	Bratton's—
Potomac, 5—	N. Mountain Cr.
Rappahannock, 2.	Thompson's.
York, 2.	Marias—
James, 5—	Dearborn's.
Chowan, 2.	Jefferson's.
Roanoke, 5.	Madison's—
Tar, 2—	Gallatin's.
Neuse, 3.	Yellow Stone, 8.
C. Fear, 3½.	Clark's Fork—
G. Pedee, 4½—	Big Horn, 6.
Little Pedee.	Tongue, 4.
Santee, 4½.	Little Missouri, 2½.
Wateree—	Sawarcarna.
Congaree.	Shienne.
Edisto, 2.	Teton, 2½—
Savannah, 5—	White, 2.
Ogeechee, 2.	Running Water, 4.
Altamaha, 4.	Platte, 10—
Oconee, 2½—	Loup Fork.
Ocmulgee, 2½.	Black.
Satilla, 2½.	N. Fork.
St. Mary's—	S. Fork—
St. John's, 2½.	Kansas, 7.
Indian.	Republican Fork.
Sewanee, 3—	Solomon's Fork—
Ocklockony, 2.	Smoky Hill F.
Appalachicola, 5½, (or Apalachicola.)	Osage, 4½.
Flint, 3—	Niangua—
Chattahoochee, 4½.	St. Francis, 4.
Choctawhatchie, 2.	White, 6.
Yellow Water—	B. Black, 3—
Black Water.	Arkansas, 20.
Escambia, 2½.	Neosho.
Perdido—	Cimarron—
Mobile.	(sim-ar-rone').
	Nesuketonga.

N. Fork.	Red—	Haverhill.
Canadian, 9—	Spirit.	Lowell.
Washita, 5.	St. Croix.	Nashua.
Red, 12.	Pepin—	Manchester.
False Washita—	Qui Parle.	Concord.
Sabine, 3½.	Big Stone.	Boscawen.
Angelina.	Traverse.	
Neches, 3—	Elk.	<i>Connecticut R.</i>
Trinity, 4½.	Ottertail.	Northampton.
San Jacinto.	Itasca—	Springfield.
Brazos, 6½—	Devil.	Enfield.
Colorado, 7.	Biddle.	Windsor.
San Saba.	Eustice—	Hartford.
Guadalupe—	North.	Wethersfield.
St. Antonio.	South.	Middletown.
Frio.	Kulluspelm.	Haddam.
Nueces, 3½—	Flat Bow.	
Rio del Norte, 18, (or Rio Grande.)	Great Salt.	<i>Hudson R.</i>
LAKES.	Tule Ls.—	Newburg.
Temiscouata.	Okechobee.	Poughkeepsie.
Chesuncook, 24.	Borgne.	Catskill.
Moosehead, 35—	Pontchartrain—	Hudson.
Umbagog.	Sabine.	Albany.
Winnipiseogee, 22.	Saline—	Lansingburg.
Memphramagog, 30—		Troy.
St. Peter.		Sandy Hill.
St. John.		
Temiscaming—	ISLANDS.	<i>Mohawk R.</i>
Chaudiere.	Grand Menan.	Rome.
Champlain, 120.	Mt. Desert.	Utica.
George, 33—	Boon—	Schenectady.
Oneida, 21.	Isles of Shoals.	Herkimer.
Skeneateles, 15.	Nantucket.	Whitesboro.
Owasco—	Martha's Vineyard—	Canajoharie.
Cayuga, 36.	Elizabeth Is.	
Seneca, 35.	No Man's Land.	
Canandaigua, 14—	Rhode.	<i>Genesee R.</i>
Chautauque, (or Chatauque) 16.	Block.	Geneseo.
Ontario, 190.	Fisher's.	Rochester.
Erie, 250.	Gardiner's—	Angelica.
St. Clair.	Long, 120 m. l.	Independence.
Thunder B.	Grand.	
Huron, 280.	Manitouline Isles.	<i>Black R.</i>
Manitouline.	Royal.	Brownsville.
Nepissing—	Apostle Is.—	Sackett's Harbor.
Michigan, 320.		Watertown.
Green B., 100.	<i>Towns on Penobscot R.</i>	Martinsburg.
Superior, 430—	Belfast.	Turin.
Rainy.	Prospect.	
L. of the Woods, 100.	Frankfort.	<i>Delaware R.</i>
	Bangor.	Damascus.
		Milford.
	<i>Merrimack R.</i>	Easton.
	Newberryport.	Bristol.

<b>Philadelphia.</b>	<b>Steubenville.</b>	<b>Cheraw.</b>
<b>Chester.</b>	<b>Wheeling.</b>	<b>Georgetown,</b>
<b>New Castle—</b>	<b>Portsmouth.</b>	<b>Savannah R.</b>
<b>Gloucester.</b>	<b>Maysville.</b>	<b>Savannah.</b>
<b>Camden.</b>	<b>Cincinnati—</b>	<b>Augusta.</b>
<b>Burlington.</b>	<b>Madison.</b>	<b>Hamburg.</b>
<b>Bordentown.</b>	<b>New Albany.</b>	
<b>Trenton.</b>	<b>Louisville.</b>	<b>Altamaha R.</b>
<b>Belvidere.</b>	<b>Evansville.</b>	<b>Darien.</b>
<b>Schuylkill R.</b>	<b>Owenborough.</b>	<b>Dublin.</b>
<b>Norristown.</b>	<b>Paducah—</b>	<b>Milledgeville.</b>
<b>Reading.</b>	<b>Shawneetown.</b>	<b>Macon.</b>
<b>Pottsville.</b>		<b>Hawkinsville.</b>
<b>Port Carbon.</b>	<b>Galena.</b>	<b>Jacksonville.</b>
<b>Lehigh R.</b>	<b>Nauvoo.</b>	<b>Reidsville.</b>
<b>Bethlehem.</b>	<b>Peoria.</b>	
<b>Allentown.</b>	<b>Beards T.</b>	<b>Flint R.</b>
<b>Mauch Chunk.</b>	<b>Jacksonville.</b>	<b>Bainbridge.</b>
<b>Whites Haven.</b>		<b>Newton.</b>
<b>Susquehanna R.</b>	<b>Rappahannock R.</b>	<b>Hamburg.</b>
<b>Columbia.</b>	<b>Urbanna.</b>	<b>Knoxville.</b>
<b>Middletown.</b>	<b>Tappahannock.</b>	
<b>Harrisburg.</b>	<b>Fredericksburg.</b>	<b>Chattahoochee R.</b>
<b>Sunbury.</b>		<b>Franklin.</b>
<b>Danville.</b>	<b>Roanoke R.</b>	<b>West Point.</b>
<b>Wilkesbarre.</b>	<b>Plymouth.</b>	<b>Columbus.</b>
<b>Williamsport.</b>	<b>Williamstown.</b>	<b>Liverpool.</b>
<b>Juniata R.</b>	<b>Halifax.</b>	
<b>Mifflin.</b>	<b>Blakely.</b>	<b>Alabama R.</b>
<b>Lewistown.</b>	<b>Weldon.</b>	<b>Claiborne.</b>
<b>Huntingdon.</b>	<b>Gaston.</b>	<b>Montgomery.</b>
<b>Hollidaysburg.</b>	<b>Milton.</b>	<b>Wetumpka.</b>
<b>Potomac R.</b>		<b>Rome—</b>
<b>Georgetown.</b>	<b>Tar R.</b>	<b>Canton.</b>
<b>Washington.</b>	<b>Tarboro.</b>	<b>Jefferson.</b>
<b>Alexandria.</b>	<b>Greenville.</b>	<b>Cahawba.</b>
<b>Harper's Ferry.</b>	<b>Washington.</b>	
<b>Cumberland.</b>	<b>Lewisburg.</b>	<b>Tombigbee R.</b>
<hr/>		<b>St. Stephens.</b>
<b>Charleston.</b>	<b>Neuse R.</b>	<b>Gainesville.</b>
<b>Ohio R.</b>	<b>Newbern.</b>	<b>Columbus.</b>
<b>Morgantown.</b>	<b>Kingston.</b>	<b>Aberdeen.</b>
<b>Brownsville.</b>	<b>Waynesborough.</b>	
<b>Pittsburg.</b>	<b>Smithfield.</b>	<b>Yazoo R.</b>
<b>Beaver.</b>		<b>Wyatt.</b>
<b>Birmingham.</b>	<b>Cape Fear R.</b>	<b>Ponola.</b>
<b>Alleghany—</b>	<b>Fayetteville.</b>	<b>Tillatoba.</b>
	<b>Elizabeth.</b>	<b>Manchester.</b>
	<b>Wilmington.</b>	
	<b>Smithville.</b>	<b>Mississippi R.</b>
	<b>Gr. Pedee R.</b>	<b>Donaldsonville.</b>
	<b>Rockford.</b>	<b>Iberville.</b>

Baton Rouge.	<i>Green R.</i>	<i>Wabash R.</i>
Concordia—	Greensburg.	Huntington.
Natchez.	Brownsville.	Wabash.
Grand Gulf.	Bowling Green.	Peru.
Vicksburg.	Morgantown.	Logansport.
Providence.		Delphi—
Princeton—	<i>Kentucky R.</i>	Lafayette.
Columbia.	Manchester.	Williamsport.
Bolivar.	Proctor.	Covington.
Helena.	Frankfort.	Newport.
Peyton—	Carrollton.	Terre Haute.
Memphis.		Vincennes.
Randolph.	<i>Licking R.</i>	Mount Carmel—
Osceola.	Falmouth.	
New Madrid—	Covington.	<i>Kaskaskia R.</i>
St. Genevieve.	Newport.	Kaskaskia.
Herculaneum.		Carlyle.
St. Louis.	<i>Muskingum R.</i>	Vandalia.
Alton.	Marietta.	Shelbyville.
Quincy.	McConnelsville.	
Warsaw—	Zanesville.	<i>Missouri R.</i>
Madison.	Coshcocton.	Liberty.
Burlington.	Millersburg.	Independence.
Bloomington.	New Philadelphia.	Lexington.
Stephenson.	Bolivar.	Franklin.
Du Buque.		Booneville—
Cassville.	<i>Scioto R.</i>	Nashville.
Prairie du Chien.	Portsmouth.	Marion.
	Piketon.	Herman.
<i>Tennessee R.</i>	Chillicothe.	Portland.
Reynoldsburg.	Circleville.	St. Charles.
Perrysburg.	<i>Columbus.</i>	
Savannah.	<i>Miami R.</i>	<i>Arkansas R.</i>
Florence.	Hamilton.	Van Buren.
Tuscumbia—	Dayton.	Ozark.
Decatur.	Springfield.	Dardanelle.
Dallas.	Troy—	Lewisburg—
Washington.	Urbanna.	Little Rock.
Knoxville.	Bellefonte.	Pine Bluffs.
Clinton.	Sidney.	Arkansas.
Kingston.		Napoleon.
	<i>Grand R.</i>	<i>Red R.</i>
<i>Cumberland R.</i>	Grand Haven.	Raleigh.
Smithland.	Grand Rapids.	Jonesborough.
Dover.	Ionia.	De Kalb.
Clarksville.		Fulton.
Nashville.	<i>St. Joseph's R.</i>	La Grange.
Carthage—	St. Joseph.	Shreveport.
Gainesborough.	Berrien.	Natchitoches.
Burksville.	Niles.	Alexandria.
Jamestown.	South Bend.	Warrenton.
Barboursville.	Centreville.	

<i>Trinity R.</i>	Syracuse.	Baltimore.
Liberty.	West Hills.	Norfolk.
Swartwout.	Cazenovia—	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati.	Truxton.	St. Augustine.
Alabama.	Homer.	Houston.
Fenton.	Cortland.	<hr/>
Dallas.—	Ithaca.	MOUNTAINS.
<i>Brazos R.</i>	Auburn.	Mars Hill.
Brazoria.	Waterloo—	Mt. Katahdin.
Richmond.	Ovid.	White Mountains—
San Felipe.	Penn Yan.	Mt. Washington, 6,234
Washington.	Geneva.	f. h.
Nashville.	Canandaigua.	Green Mts.
<i>Colorado R.</i>	Batavia.	Wachusett Mt.—
<i>Austin.</i>	Elba—	Mt. Holyoke.
Bastrop.	<i>Maumee R.</i>	Mt. Tom.
La Grange.	Fort Wayne.	Mohegan Mts.—
Columbus.	Defiance.	Mt. Marcy, 5,300 f. h.
Matagorda.	Napoleon.	Catskill Mts. 3,800.
<i>L. Michigan.</i>	Perrysburg.	Blue Mts.—
Manitowoc.	Toledo.	Blue Ridge.
Sheboygan; (written also Cheboygan.)	<i>National Road.</i>	Black Mt. 6,476 f. h.
Washington.	Cumberland.	Alleghany Mts. 900
Milwaukee, (or Milwaukee.)	Union.	m. l. & m. h.—
Racine—	Brownsville.	Cumberland Mts. 2000.
Chicago.	Washington.	Ozark Mts. 2000 f. h.
Michigan City.	Wheeling—	Rocky Mts. 4000 m. l.
New Buffalo.	St. Clairsville.	Spanish Peaks.
South Haven—	Cambridge.	Green Mts.
<i>L. Erie.</i>	Zanesville.	Pike's Peak, 1,200 f.
Sandusky City.	Columbus.	h.—
Huron.	Springfield—	Three Parks.
Ohio City.	Centreville.	Long's Peak, 12,500.
Cleveland.	Greenfield.	Black Hills—
Painsville—	Indianapolis.	Rock Independence.
Erie.	Terre Haute—	Red Buttes.
Dunkirk.	Marshall.	Wind River Mts.—
Buffalo.	Ewington.	Fremont's Peak, 13,-
Black Rock—	Vandalia.	570.
<hr/>	Greenville.	Guadalupe Mts.
Lewiston.	St. Louis.	High Peak, 600 f. h.
Lockport.	<i>Promiscuous Towns.</i>	Pilot Knob.
Albion.	Bennington.	Iron Mountains.
Rochester.	Lexington.	Pictured Rocks.—
Troups ville.	New Bedford.	<hr/>
Lyons—	New London.	<b>CAPES.</b>
Salina.	Norwich.	Ann.
	Stonington—	Cod.
	Brooklyn.	Malabar—
	Wilmington, Del.	May.
		Henlopen.
		Charles—
		Henry.

Hatteras.	Desconocida.	Morro Hermoso (often improperly written Moro.)
Lookout—	Catoche—	Mendocino.
Fear.	Honduras.	Orford—
Cannaveral.	Gracias a Dios.	Gregory.
Florida—	Gorda—	Foulweather.
Sable.	Corrientes.	Flattery.—
Romans.	Palmo.	
St. Blas.	St. Lucas—	
Roxo.		

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**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS  
ON THE  
MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.**

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**GULFS, BAYS, &c.**

**CHALEUR BAY.**—In the eastern part of New Brunswick—a part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

**PASSAMAQUODDY B.**—Between the south-eastern part of Maine—and the south-western part of New Brunswick—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—the St. Croix river flows into it.

**PENOBSCOT B.**—In the southern part of Maine—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—the Penobscot river flows into it.

**MUSCONGUS B.**—In the southern part of Maine—between Penobscot and Casco Bays—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**CASCO B.**—In the south-western part of Maine—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—Portland, the largest town in Maine, is situated on it—has a population of 15,000.

**MASSACHUSETTS B.**—In the eastern part of Massachusetts—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**CAPE COD B.**—In the south-eastern part of Massachusetts—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**VINEYARD SOUND.**—Between the south-eastern part of Massachusetts—and the Island of Martha's Vineyard—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**BUZZARD'S B.**—In the south-eastern part of Massachusetts—north-west of Vineyard Sound—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**NARRAGANSETT B.**—In the eastern part of Rhode Island—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—28 miles long, and from 3 to 12 miles wide.

**LONG ISLAND SOUND.**—South of Connecticut, and north of Long Island—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—120 miles long—the Thames, Connecticut, and Housatonic rivers flow into it.

**NEW YORK B.**—Between the western end of Long Island, and Staten Island—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—the Hudson river flows into it.

**NEW INLET.**—In the eastern part of North Carolina—connecting the waters of Albermarle and Pamlico Sounds, with the Atlantic Ocean.

**CHATTHAM B.**—In the southern part of Florida—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**VACASSAR B.**—In the western part of Florida—a part of the Gulf of Mexico—the Suwanee river flows into it.

**APALACHEE B.**—In the southern part of the north-western part of Florida—a part of the Gulf of Mexico—the Ocklockony and Oscilla rivers flow into it.

**PENSACOLA B.**—In the southern part of the north-western part of Florida—a part of the Gulf of Mexico—the town of Pensacola is situated on it—and the Escambia, Black and Yellow Water rivers flow into it.

**MOBILE B.**—In the south-western part of Alabama—a part of the Gulf of Mexico—the Mobile river flows into it—and the towns of Mobile and Blakely, are situated at the head of it.

**BLACK B.**—In the south-eastern part of Louisiana—a part of the Gulf of Mexico.

**BARATARIA B.**—In the south-eastern part of Louisiana—south-west of Black Bay—is a part of the Gulf of Mexico.

**GALVESTON B.**—In the south-eastern part of Texas—a part of the Gulf of Mexico—the Trinity and San Jacinto rivers flow into it.

**MATAGORDA B.**—In the south of the eastern part of Texas—a part of the Gulf of Mexico.

**COPANO B.**—In the southern part of Texas—a part of the Gulf of Mexico—the Guadalupe river flows into it.

**ARANSAS INLET.**—In the southern part of Texas—connecting the waters of Copano and Nueces Bays with the Gulf of Mexico.

**NUECES B.**—In the southern part of Texas, South of Copano Bay—the Nueces river flows into it.

### RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

**ST. JOHN'S R.**—Formed by the north-west and south-west branches—in the north-western part of Maine—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly course—forming part of the boundary between Maine and Canada East—passing through the south-western part of New Brunswick into the Bay of Fundy—and is 450 miles long.

**ST. CROIX R.**—Forms a part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick—flows a south-easterly course into Passamaquoddy Bay—and is 100 miles long.

**PENOBSCOT R.**—Rises in the highlands in the western part of Maine—flows first an easterly, then a northerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a southerly course into Penobscot Bay—and is 350 miles long—the towns B., P., F. and B. are situated on it.

**KENNEBECK R.**—Flows from Moosehead Lake, in the western interior of Maine—a winding southerly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 300 miles long.

**ANDROSCOGGIN R.**—Flows from Umbagog Lake, in the western part of Maine—first a westerly, then a southerly, then an easterly, and lastly, a southerly course—and forms a junction with the Kennebeck—in Merry Meeting Bay, 18 miles from the Ocean—is 250 miles long.

**SACO R.**—Rises in the Notch of the White Mountains, in the northern interior of New Hampshire—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly course—through the south-western part of Maine into Saco Bay—is 100 miles long—the town of Saco is situated on it, 6 miles from its mouth—has a population of 4,500.

**PISCATAQUA R.**—Forms part of the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean.

**MERRIMACK R.**—Rises in the northern interior of New Hampshire—flows first a southerly, then a north-easterly course through the north-eastern part of Massachusetts into the Atlantic Ocean—is 200 miles long—the towns of N.-P., H., L., N., M., C. and B. are situated on it.

**THAMES R.**—Rises in the southern part of Massachusetts—flows first a winding easterly, then a southerly course through the eastern part of Connecticut into Long Island Sound—New London and Norwich are situated on it.

**CONNECTICUT R.**—Rises in the Connecticut Lake, in the northern part of New Hampshire—flows first a south-westerly, then a southerly, and lastly, a south-easterly course—forming the boundary between New Hampshire and Vermont—passing through the western part of Massachusetts, and through Connecticut into Long Island Sound—is 450 miles long—the towns of N., S., E., W., H., W., M. and H., &c. are situated on it.

**HOUSATONIC R.**—Rises in the north-western part of Massachusetts—flows first a southerly, then a south-easterly course—passing through the western part of Massachusetts and Connecticut, into Long Island Sound—is 150 miles long.

**HUDSON R.**—Rises in the north-eastern interior of New York—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly, then a north-easterly, and lastly a southerly course—passing through the eastern part of the State—forming part of the boundary between New York and New Jersey—flows into New York Bay—and is 350 miles long—the City of New York is situated on Manhattan Island—at the junction of the Hudson and East rivers—18 miles from the Atlantic Ocean—has a population of 371,000, and is, next to London, the greatest commercial city in the world—the towns of N., P., C., H., A., L., T. and S. are situated on it.—It is generally admitted, that the scenery on the Hudson is unsurpassed by that of any other river in the world.—The passage through the highlands, 53 miles above the City of New York—where mountains more than 1400 feet high, come down to the very margin of the river, affords a prospect of unrivalled beauty and grandeur.—The Palisades near the city of New York, are scarcely less striking—The waters of this river were the theatre of the first successful attempt to propel vessels by steam.—This attempt was made in 1807, by Fulton and Livingston—and now more than 20 steamboats ply regularly between the cities of New York and Albany.

**MOHAWK R.**—Rises in the interior part of New York—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of the Hudson river—and is 150 miles long—the towns of R., U., S., H., W. and C. are situated on it. About 60 miles from its source, are the little falls, 42 feet high—2 miles from its mouth, are the Cahos falls—where the river descends 70 feet perpendicularly—presenting, in time of high water, a grand and interesting spectacle.

**GENESEE R.**—Rises in the northern part of Pennsylvania—flows a northerly course through the western part of New York into Lake Ontario—is 150 miles long—the towns of G., R., A. and I. are situated

on it.—In the northern part of Alleghany County, in the State of New York the river descends 274 feet in the space of 2 miles—principally by three perpendicular falls—one 60, one 90, and one 110 feet.—The hills approach near the river, being separated only by a chasm—where the banks rise perpendicularly 400 feet for the distance of three miles—to this depth, the river has worn its bed in the solid rock—in turns as short and graceful, as if winding through the softest meadow.—The passage through this gorge is not less as an object of interest and curiosity, than its high falls.—The fall of the river, between the City of Rochester and the Lake—is 271 feet—268 of which are within the limits of the city.—There are three perpendicular falls, and two rapids.—The height of the Falls, in order, is 96, 20, and 105 feet—these afford a vast amount of water power.—The flour mills here are equal, if not superior, to any others in the world.

**Oswego R.**—Rises in the western interior of New York—flows first a northerly, then an easterly, and lastly, a north-westerly course into Lake Ontario—is 150 miles long—the town of Oswego is situated at its mouth.

**BLACK R.**—Rises in the northern interior of New York—flows a general north-westerly course into Lake Ontario—is 150 miles long—the towns of S., B., W., M. and T. are situated on it.

**SORELLE R.**—Flows from Lake Champlain, a northerly course, into the St. Lawrence river.

**ST. LAWRENCE R.**—Taken in connection with the great chain of western lakes, of which it forms the outlet—it may be said to rise at the source of the St. Louis river, at the western extremity of Lake Superior—from Lake Ontario it flows a north-easterly course into the Gulf of St. Lawrence—its whole length with the lakes is 2200 miles.

**ST. FRANCIS R.**—Forms the outlet of Lake Memphramagog—from which it flows a north-westerly course into the St. Lawrence river—is 200 miles long.

**MISSISQUE R.**—Rises in the northern part of Vermont—flows a very winding westerly course into Lake Champlain.

**LAMOILLE R.**—Rises in the northern interior of Vermont—flows a westerly course into Lake Champlain.

**ONION R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Vermont—flows first a south-westerly, then a north-westerly course into Lake Champlain—Montpelier, the capital of Vermont, is situated on its right bank.

**OTTER CREEK.**—Rises in the south-western interior of Vermont—flows a north-westerly course into Lake Champlain—the towns of R., B., M. and N.-H. are situated on it.

**DELAWARE RIVER.**—Rises in the western declivity of the Catskill Mountains—in the south-eastern part of New York—in  $42^{\circ} 45' N.$  Latitude—at an elevation of 1886 feet above the level of the Ocean—flows alternately a south-westerly and a south-easterly course—its general course being south.—Forming part of the boundary between N. York and Pennsylvania—the boundary between Pennsylvania and N. Jersey—and part of the boundary between New Jersey and Delaware, and flows into Delaware Bay—is 400 miles long—The towns D., M., E., B., P., C. and N. C. are situated on its right bank.—G., C., B., B., T. and B. on its left bank. A short distance above Belvidere,

the river passes through the Blue Mountains, by what is called the Water Gap, which is regarded as a great curiosity.—The distance through the Mountains is about 2 miles—and the banks rise precipitously from the water's edge—in rugged and lofty walls, to the height of 1600 feet—leaving at the south-eastern entrance—barely room for a road, which is overhung by immense masses of craggy rock.

**SCHUYLKILL R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Pennsylvania—flows a south-easterly course—and forms a junction with the Delaware river, 6 miles below Philadelphia—is 150 miles long—N., R., P., and P. are situated on it.

**LEHIGH R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Pennsylvania—flows a winding south-easterly course—is a branch of the Delaware river—the towns of B., A., M. C. and W.-H. are situated on it.

**SUSQUEHANNA R.**—The north and west branches unite in the eastern interior of Pennsylvania—after which the river flows first a southerly, then a south-easterly course into the head of Chesapeake Bay—in the north-eastern part of Maryland—and is 500 miles long—the towns of C., M., H., S., D., W. and W. are situated on it.

**NORTH BRANCH.**—Rises in the interior part of New York—flows first a southerly, then a winding westerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a south-westerly course—and unites with the West Branch in the eastern interior of Pennsylvania—is 350 miles long.

**WEST BRANCH.**—Rises in the western interior of Pennsylvania—flows first a north-easterly, then a winding easterly, and lastly, a southerly course—and unites with the North Branch—is 200 miles long.

**JUNIATA R.**—Formed by the junction of the Raystown and Franks-town branches, in the southern interior of Pennsylvania—flows a winding easterly course—is a branch of the Susquehanna river—and is 200 miles long—the towns of M., L., H. and H. are situated on it.

**SHENANDOAH R.**—Rises in the interior part of Virginia—flows a north-easterly course—is a branch of the Potomac river—and is 200 miles long.

**POTOMAC R.**—Taking the South Branch, it rises on the north-western declivity of the Alleghany Mountains, in the northern interior of Virginia—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly course—forming with the North Branch, most of the boundary between Maryland and Virginia—flows into Chesapeake Bay—and is 500 miles long.—Washington, the capital of the United States, G. and C. are situated on its left bank—A. and H.-F. on its right.—The passage of this river through the Blue Ridge, near Harper's Ferry, forms a grand and picturesque scenery—a view of which, Mr. Jefferson pronounces worth a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean.

**RAPPAHANNOCK R.**—Rises in the north-eastern part of Virginia—flows a south-easterly course into Chesapeake Bay—and is 200 miles long—the towns of U., T. and F. are situated on it.

**YORK R.**—Rises in the eastern interior of Virginia—flows a south-easterly course into Chesapeake Bay—and is 200 miles long—Yorktown, celebrated for the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army, is situated near its mouth.

**JAMES R.**—Formed by the junction of Jackson's and Cow Pasture rivers, in the southern interior of Virginia—flows first a south-

easterly, then a north-easterly, and lastly, a south-easterly course, into Chesapeake Bay—and is 500 miles long—Richmond the capital of Virginia, is situated on its left bank—and has a population of 20,000.—Lynchburg, on its right bank, has a population of 6,000.—The natural Bridge over Cedar creek, a branch of this river—is regarded as a great curiosity.—It consists of an arch of rock, 90 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 40 feet thick—extending over a chasm 250 feet deep—at the bottom of which the creek flows.

**CHOWAN R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Virginia—flows a south-easterly course—passing through the north-eastern part of North Carolina into Albemarle Sound—and is 200 miles long

**ROANOKE R.**—Formed by the junction of the Staunton and Dan rivers, in the south of the eastern part of Virginia—flows a south-easterly course, through the north-eastern part of North Carolina, into Albermarle Sound—is 500 miles long—the towns of P., W., H., B., W., G. and M. are situated on it—12 miles above Halifax commence the great falls—the river having a decent of 100 feet in the distance of 12 miles.

**TAR R.**—Rises in the northern part of North Carolina—flows a south-easterly course into Pamlico Sound—and is 200 miles long—the towns of T., G., W. and L. are situated on it.

**NEUSE R.**—Rises in the northern part of North Carolina—flows a south-easterly course into Pamlico Sound—and is 300 miles long—the towns of N., K., W. and S. are situated on it.

**CAPE FEAR R.**—Rises in the northern part of North Carolina—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 350 miles long—the towns of F., E., W. and S. are situated on it.

**GREAT PEDEE R.**—Rises in the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the north-western part of North Carolina—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly course—passing through the eastern part of South Carolina into the Atlantic Ocean—is 450 miles long—the towns of R., C. and G. are situated on it.

**LITTLE PEDEE R.**—Rises in the southern part of North Carolina—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course—is a branch of the Great Pedee.

**SANTEE R.**—Formed by the junction of the Wateree and Congaree rivers, in the interior part of South Carolina—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 450 miles long.

**EDISTO R.**—Rises in the western interior of South Carolina—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 200 miles long.

**SAVANNAH R.**—Formed by the junction of the Tungaloo and Seneca rivers, in the north-western part of South Carolina—flows a south-easterly course—forming the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia—flows into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 500 miles long—the towns of S. and A. are situated on its right bank—and H. on its left.

**OGECHIE R.**—Rises in the eastern interior of Georgia—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 200 miles long.

**ALTAMAHIA R.**—Formed by the junction of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, in the south-eastern interior of Georgia—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 400 miles long—the

towns of D., D., M., M., H., J. and R. are situated on it and its head branches—each of which is 250 miles long—and also, flows a south-easterly direction.

**SATILLA R.**—Rises in the southern interior of Georgia—flows first an easterly, then a southerly, and lastly, an easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 250 miles long.

**ST. MARY's R.**—Forms the boundary between the south-eastern part of Georgia, and the north-eastern part of Florida—and flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

**ST. JOHN's R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Florida—flows first a winding north-westerly, then a northerly, and lastly, an easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 250 miles long.

**INDIAN R.**—This is rather an estuary opening into the Atlantic Ocean, towards the south-eastern part of Florida.

**SUWANEE R.**—Rises in the southern interior of Georgia—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course, through the northern part of Florida, into Vacassar Bay—and is 300 miles long.

**OCKLOCKONY R.**—Rises in the southern interior of Georgia—flows south-east, south-west, and lastly, a south-easterly course—passing through the north-western part of Florida into Apalachee Bay—and is 200 miles long.

**APPALACHICOLA R.**—Formed by the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, in the south-western part of Georgia—flows a southerly course through the north-western part of Florida into Apalachee Bay—is 550 miles long, including, of course, the longest branch (Chattahoochee.)

**FLINT R.** Rises in the western part of Georgia—flows first a south-easterly, then a south-westerly course—unites with the Chattahoochee, and forms the Apalachicola—and is 300 miles long—the towns of B., N., H., and K., are situated on it.

**CHATTAHOOCHEE R.**—Rises in the northern part of Georgia—flows first a south-westerly, then a southerly course—forming part of the boundary between Georgia and Alabama—unites with the Flint, and forms the Apalachicola—and is 450 miles long—the towns of F., W., C., and L., are situated on it.

**CHOCTAWHATCHIE R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Alabama—flows first a southerly, and then a westerly course into Choctawhatchie Bay—and is 200 miles long.

**YELLOW AND BLACK WATER RS.**—Both rise in the southern part of Alabama—flow a south-westerly course, through the north-western part of Florida, into Pensacola Bay.

**ESCAMBIA R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Alabama—flows first a south-westerly, then a southerly course—through the north-western part of Florida, into Pensacola Bay—and is 250 miles long.

**PERDIDO R.**—Rises in the south-western part of Alabama—flows a southerly course into Perdido Bay—forms the western boundary of the north-western part of Florida.

**MOBILE R.**—Formed by the junction of Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, in the south-western part of Alabama—flows south into Mobile Bay.

**ALABAMA R.**—Formed by the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers—which unite in the eastern interior of Alabama—flows a general south-westerly course - unites with the Tombigbee, and forms the Mobile

river and is 600 miles long—the towns of C., M., W., R., C., J., and C., are situated on it.

**TOMBIGBEE R.**—Rises in the north-eastern part of Mississippi—flows with a slight inclination to the east—a general southerly course—unites with the Alabama river, in the south-western part of the State of Alabama—and forms the Mobile—it is 500 miles long—the towns of St. S., G., C., and A., are situated on it.

**BLACK WARRIOR R.**—Rises in the northern part of Alabama—flows a south-westerly course—is a branch of the Tombigbee river—Tuscaloosa, the former capital of Alabama—is situated on its left bank—and has a population of 3000.

**PASCAGOULA R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Mississippi—flows a general southerly course, into the Gulf of Mexico—is 250 miles long—the towns of W., M., W., and A., are situated on it.

**PEARL R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Mississippi—flows first a south-westerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a southerly course—forming part of the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana—flows into Lake Borgne—and is 350 miles long.—Jackson, the capital of Mississippi—and Monticello, are situated on its right bank—and C. on its left.

**BIG BLACK R.**—Rises in the north-eastern interior of Mississippi—flows a south-westerly course—is a branch of the Mississippi river, and is 250 miles long.—The towns of G. and B. are situated on it.

**YAZOO R.**—Rises in the north-eastern part of Mississippi—flows first a north-westerly, and then a south-westerly course—is a branch of the Mississippi, and is 400 miles long.—The towns of W., P., T., and M., are situated on it.

**MISSISSIPPI R.**—Rises in Itasca lake, in the eastern part of Iowa Territory—near the  $47^{\circ}$  of north latitude—at an elevation of 1500 feet above the level of the ocean.—Taking its general directions, it flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course—forming most of the boundary between Iowa and Wisconsin Territories—the boundary between the States of Wisconsin and Iowa—Iowa and Illinois, Illinois and Missouri, Missouri and Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, Tennessee and Arkansas, Arkansas and Mississippi, and part of the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana—then flows a south-easterly course, through the south-eastern part of Louisiana, into the Gulf of Mexico.—The Mississippi proper, is 2800 miles long—but regarding the Missouri as the principal stream, it is 4200 miles long—being the longest river in the world—though not the largest.—It drains, with its tributaries, an area of more than a million of square miles.—Those that flow into it from the east, are the B-B., Y., O., K., I., R., W., C., St. C., and the R.—Those from the west are St. P., U-I., T., I., D., S., M., St. F., W., A., and R.—New Orleans, the capital of Louisiana, is situated on its left bank, 105 miles from its mouth—has a population of 150,000, and is one of the greatest commercial cities in the world.—The towns of D., P., B., V., N., G.-G., V., P., P., C., B., H., P., M., R., O., N-M., St. G., H., St. L., A., Q., W., M., B., B., S., D., C., P., and N., the city of the Mormons, are situated on it.—840 miles above the mouth of the Missouri are the Falls of St. Anthony—where the river has a perpendicular descent of 16 feet—with formi-

dable rapids, above and below.—The rapids above the falls have a descent of 10-feet in the distance of 300 yards—those below, of 15 feet in the distance of half a mile—making the whole descent of the river, 41 feet in less than three-quarters of a mile.

**Ohio R.**—Formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, at Pittsburg, in the western part of Pennsylvania—in  $40^{\circ} 32'$  north latitude—at an elevation of 680 feet above the level of the ocean—flows alternately a north-westerly and a south-westerly course—its general course being south-west—forms the boundary between Virginia and Ohio, Ohio and Kentucky, Kentucky and Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois—and is the largest eastern branch of the Mississippi river—with which it forms a junction in about  $37^{\circ}$  of north latitude.—It is 1300 miles long, and drains, with its tributaries, an area of upwards of 130,000 square miles—Those that flow into it from the south—are the Tennessee, C., G., S., Ky., L., B.-S., Great and Little K.—Those from the north are the B., M., S., Great and Little M., and the W.—The principal towns situated on it are M., B., P., B., A., S., W., M., P., M., C., M., N.-A., L., E., O., P., and S.

One remarkable circumstance respecting the Ohio, as well as other western rivers—is its great elevations and depressions—during the months of July, August, and September—it often dwindles to a small stream -affording limited facilities for navigation.—Among the hills of Pennsylvania and Virginia, it is seen rippling over chains of rocks—through which a passage is barely afforded to boats of the lightest burden—but the heavy rains during the autumn or winter, and the melting of the snows in the spring—fill the river to overflowing—and many of its islands, and the bottom lands along its margin—are then covered with water. Its average rise above low water mark is 50 feet—though it sometimes exceeds 60. There are no considerable falls on this river—with the exception of the rapids, commencing at Louisville, 587 miles below Pittsburg—and having a descent of  $22\frac{1}{2}$  feet in the distance of two miles.—A canal is constructed around the rapids two-and-a-half miles in length—admitting the passage of the largest steamboats.

**TENNESSEE R.**—Rises in the south-western part of North Carolina—flows first a northerly- then a winding westerly—then a south-westerly, then a westerly—and lastly a winding northerly course—passes through the eastern part of Tennessee—the northern part of Alabama, the western part of Tennessee, and the south-western part of Kentucky—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 900 miles long.—The towns of R., P., S., F., T., D., D., W., K., C., K., are situated on it.

**HOLSTON AND CLINCH Rs.**—They both rise in the south-western part of Virginia—flow a south-westerly course—through the north-eastern part of Tennessee—are branches of the Tennessee river.—The H. 300, and the C. 250 miles long.

**CUMBERLAND R.**—Rises in the Cumberland Mountains, in the south-eastern part of Kentucky—flows first a westerly, then a south-westerly, and lastly a north-westerly course—passing through the south-eastern part of Kentucky—the northern part of Tennessee, and the south-western part of Kentucky—is a branch of the Ohio river—and is 600 miles long.—The towns of S., D., C., N., C., G., B., J., and B., are situated on it.

**GREEN R.**—Rises in the interior part of Kentucky—flows first a westerly, then a north-westerly course.—Is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 300 miles long.—The towns of G., B., B., and M., are situated on it.—Mammoth Cave on this river, is regarded as one of the greatest curiosities in the world.—It consists of a series of passages, and grottoes, under ground—which have been explored to the distance of 16 miles—165 avenues have been discovered in various parts of the cave—the walk through which, is estimated at about 300 miles.—One of the apartments, called the Rotunda, is a vast hall, comprising eight acres—arched with a dome 100 feet high, without a single pillar to support it. There are several streams running through the passages of this wondrous cavern—one of which is more than 30 feet deep—and is inhabited by a species of fish which are white, and entirely destitute of eyes.—The air of the cave is very pure and salubrious—and is said to have great healing power in diseases of the lungs.

**SALT R.**—Rises in the interior part of Kentucky flows a north-westerly course—is a branch of the Ohio river.—Another Salt river rises in the southern part of Iowa—flows first a south-easterly, then an easterly course—is a branch of the Mississippi river, and is 200 miles long.

**KENTUCKY R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Kentucky—flows a general north-westerly course—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 350 miles long.—The towns of M., P., F., and C. are situated on it.

**LICKING R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Kentucky—flows a north-westerly course—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 300 miles long.—The towns of W., F., C., and N. are situated on it.

**BIG SANDY R.**—Rises in the south-western part of Virginia—flows a north-westerly course, forming part of the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 300 miles long.—The towns of P., P., L., and C. are situated on it.

**KANAWHA R.**—Rises in the south-western part of Virginia—flows a general north-westerly course—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 400 miles long.—The towns of N., C., and P-P. are situated on it. About 100 miles from its mouth, are the great falls—where the river has a perpendicular descent of 50 feet.—66 miles from its mouth are the Kanawha salt works, where 1,500,000 bushels of salt are manufactured annually. These salt works give employment to 1000 men.

**MONONGAHELA R.**—Rises in the northern interior of Virginia—flows a northerly course, passing through the south-western part of Pennsylvania . unites with the Alleghany, and forms the Ohio river—and is 300 miles long. The towns of B., W., C., M., and B. are situated on it.

**ALLEGHANY R.**—Rises in the northern part of Pennsylvania—flows first a north-westerly course, into the south-western part of New York - after which it takes first a general south-westerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly a south-westerly direction—unites with the Monongahela, and forms the Ohio river, and is 350 miles long.—The towns of K., F., W., O., S., and C. are situated on it.

**BEAVER R.**—Formed by the junction of the S. and M. rivers, in the western part of Pennsylvania—flows a southerly course—is a

branch of the Ohio river.—The town of Beaver is situated at its mouth.

**MUSKINGUM R.**—Rises by the White Woman branch, in the northern part of Ohio—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 250 miles long. The towns of M., McC., Z., C., M., N-P., and B. are situated on it.

**SCIOTO R.**—Rises in the north-western interior of Ohio—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 250 miles long.—The towns of P., P., C., C., and C. are situated on it.

**MIAMI R.**—Rises in the western interior of Ohio—flows a south-westerly course—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 150 miles long.—The towns of H., D., S., T., U., B., and S. are situated on it.

**MAUMEE R.**—Formed by the junction of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, in the east of the north part of Indiana—flows a north-easterly course, through the north-western part of Ohio, into Lake Erie—and is 300 miles long—the towns of F-W., D., N., P., and T. are situated on it.

**THAMES R.**—Rises in the southern part of C. West—flows a south-westerly course into Lake St. Clair—is probably 200 miles long.

**DETROIT R.**—Connects Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie.

**ST. CLAIR R.**—Connects Lake Huron with Lake St. Clair.

**MONISTIC AND MASKEGON RS.**—Rise in the northern interior of Michigan—flow a south-westerly course into Lake Michigan.

**GRAND R.**—Rises in the interior of Michigan—flows a winding westerly course into Lake Michigan—and is 200 miles long—the towns of G-H., G-R., and I. are situated on it.

**KALAMAZOO R.**—Rises in the southern part of Michigan—flows a little north of a westerly course into Lake Michigan—is 150 miles long—the towns of K. and M. are situated on it.

**ST. JOSEPH'S R.**—Rises in the southern part of Michigan—flows first a south-westerly, then a north-westerly course—passing through the northern part of Indiana, and south-western part of Michigan, into Lake Michigan—is 200 miles long—the towns of St. J., B., N., S-B., and C. are situated on it.

**WABASH R.**—Rises in the western part of Ohio—flows first a north-westerly, then a south-westerly, and lastly a southerly course—passing through the northern interior of Indiana—forming part of the boundary between Indiana and Illinois—is a branch of the Ohio river—and is 500 miles long—the towns of H., W., P., L., D., L., W., C., N., T., V., and Mt. C. are situated on it.

**WHITE R.**—Both forks rise in the eastern part of Indiana—flow a south-westerly course—unite and flow into the Wabash—its whole length is 300 miles—the towns of P., B., S., M., and I. are situated on it.

**KASKASKIA R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Illinois—flows a south-westerly course—is a branch of the Mississippi river—and is 300 miles long—the towns of K., C., V., and S. are situated on it.

**ILLINOIS R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Wisconsin—flows first a southerly, then a westerly, and lastly a winding south-westerly course—is a branch of the Mississippi river—and is 500 miles long—the towns of P., B., and M., &c. are situated on it.

**SANGAMON R.**—Rises in the eastern interior of Illinois—flows first a southerly, then a general westerly course—is a branch of Illinois river—and is 200 miles long—the towns of M., D., and St. P. are situated on it.

**Fox R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Wisconsin—flows a southerly course—is a branch of the Illinois river.

**ROCK R.**—Rises in the southern part of Wisconsin—flows first a southerly, then a south-westerly course, through the north-western part of Illinois—is a branch of the Mississippi river—and is 300 miles long—the towns of R., R., O., and D. are situated on it.

**WISCONSIN R.**—Flows from two small lakes in the northern interior of Wisconsin—first a southerly, then a little south of a westerly course—is a branch of the Mississippi river—and is 400 miles long.

**MENNOMONIE R.**—Forms the boundary between the north-eastern part of Wisconsin, and the southern part of the north-western part of Michigan—flows a south-easterly course into Green Bay.

**MONTRÉAL R.**—Forms a part of the boundary between the northern part of Wisconsin and Michigan—flows a north-westerly course into Lake Superior.

**ST. LOUIS R.**—Rises in the north-eastern part of Wisconsin Territory—flows first a south-westerly, then a winding southerly—and lastly an easterly course into the most western part of L. Superior.

**CHIPPEWAY R.**—Flows from a lake in the northern part of Wisconsin—a general south-westerly course—is a branch of the Mississippi river—and is 250 miles long.

**ST. CROIX R.**—Rises in the north-western part of Wisconsin—flows first a south-westerly, then a southerly course—passing through St. Croix Lake into the Mississippi river.

**RUM R.**—Rises in the Spirit Lake, in the southern interior of Wisconsin Territory—flows a southerly course—is a branch of the Mississippi river—and is 200 miles long.

**ST. PETER'S R.**—Rises in the interior part of Iowa Territory—flows first a south-easterly, then a north-easterly course—is a branch of the Mississippi river—and is 300 miles long.

**UPPER IOWA R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Iowa Territory—flows a south-easterly course—passing through the north-eastern part of Iowa State—is a branch of the Mississippi river—and is 200 miles long.

**TURKEY R.**—Rises in the northern part of Iowa—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of the Mississippi river—and is 200 miles long.

**CEDAR R.**—Rises in the northern part of Iowa—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course—is a branch of Iowa river—and is 300 miles long.

**IOWA R.**—Rises in the northern interior of Iowa—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of Mississippi river—and is 350 miles long.

**DES MOINES R.**—Rises in a small lake, in the south of the eastern part of Iowa Territory—flows first a southerly, then a south-easterly course—passing through the interior part of Iowa—is a branch of the Mississippi river—and is 450 miles long.

**SALT R.**—Rises in the southern part of Iowa—flows first a south-easterly, then an easterly course—passing through the north-eastern

part of Missouri—is a branch of Mississippi river—and is 200 miles long.

**MISSOURI R.**—Formed by the junction of the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin rivers, in the western part of Missouri Territory, near the 45th parallel of N. latitude—flows first a winding northerly, then an easterly, then a north-easterly, and lastly a general south-easterly course—forming most of the boundary between Missouri and Iowa Territories—the boundary between the State of Iowa and Indian Territory—and part of the boundary between Indian Territory and Missouri—flows through the interior part of Missouri—and forms a junction with the Mississippi river—1300 miles from its mouth—and is 2900 miles long—the towns of L., I., L., F., B., N., M., H., P., and St. C. are situated on it. About 500 miles from its source, are the great falls, where the river descends by a succession of rapids and falls—357 feet, in the distance 16 miles. The lowest and greatest fall has a perpendicular pitch of 97 feet—the second, of 19—the third, of 47—and the fourth, of 26. Between and below the falls, there is a continuous succession of rapids, of from 3 to 18 feet descent. These falls, next to those of Niagara, are the grandest on the Continent.

**Sioux R.**—Rises in the southern part of Iowa Territory—flows a southerly course—forming the boundary between the north-western part of the State of Iowa and Iowa Territory—is a branch of Missouri river, and is 200 miles long.

**JAMES R.**—Rises in the north-western interior of Iowa Territory—flows a southerly course—is a branch of Missouri river, and is 400 miles long.

**WHITE EARTH R.**—Rises in the southern part of British America—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course—is a branch of Missouri river.

**PORCUPINE AND WILLIAM's Rs.**—Rise in the southern part of British America—flow a south-easterly course, through the northern part of Missouri Territory—are branches of Missouri river.

**BRATTON's R., N. MOUNTAIN Cr., THOMPSON's AND MARIAS Rs.**—Rise in the northern and north-western parts of Missouri Territory—flow a south-easterly course—are branches of Missouri river.

**DEARBORN's R.**—Rises in the western part of Missouri Territory—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of Missouri river.

**YELLOW STONE R.**—Flows from Sublette's lake, in the south-western part of Missouri Territory—first an easterly, then a northerly, and lastly a winding north-easterly course—is a branch of Missouri river—and is 800 miles long.

**CLARK's FORK.**—Rises in the south of the western part of Missouri Territory—flows a northerly course—is a branch of Missouri river—and is 200 miles long.

**BIG HORN R.**—Rises in lake Biddle, in the south-western part of Missouri Territory—flows first an easterly, then a northerly course—is a branch of the Yellow Stone river—and is 600 miles long.

**TONGUE R.**—Rises in the Black Hills, in the southern part of Missouri Territory—flows first a north-easterly, then a north-westerly course—is a branch of the Yellow Stone river—and is 400 miles long.

**LITTLE MISSOURI R.**—Rises in the eastern interior of Missouri

**Territory**—flows a north-easterly course—is a branch of Missouri river, and is 250 miles long.

**SAWARCARNA AND SHIENNE Rs.**—Rise in the eastern part of Missouri Territory—one north and the other south of  $45^{\circ}$  of north latitude—flow an easterly course—are branches of Missouri river.

**TETON R.**—Rises in the Black Hills, in the south-eastern interior of Missouri Territory—flows an easterly course—is a branch of Missouri river—and is 250 miles long.

**WHITE AND RUNNING WATER Rs.**—Rise in the south-eastern interior of Missouri Territory—flow an easterly course—are branches of Missouri river—are 200 and 400 miles long.

**PLATTE R.**—Taking the North Fork—it rises among the Rocky Mountains, in the west of the northern part of Indian Territory—flows first a northerly, then a north-easterly, then a south-easterly, again a north-easterly, and lastly a little south of an easterly course—forming part of the boundary between Missouri and Indian Territories—and flowing through the north-eastern part of Indian Territory—is a branch of Missouri river, and is 1000 miles long.—By the North Fork of this river—following the Sweet Water branch, the best route across the Rocky Mountains is obtained, by what is called the South Pass.

**LOUP F. R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Missouri Territory—flows an easterly course, through the north-eastern part of Indian Territory—is a branch of Platte river, and is 300 miles long.

**BLACK R.**—Rises in the southern part of Missouri Territory—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of Platte river.

**NORTH F. R.**—See Platte river.

**SOUTH F. R.**—Rises among the Rocky Mountains, in the south-western part of Indian Territory—flows first a north-easterly, then an easterly course—is a branch of Platte river.

**KANZAS R.**—Formed by the junction of Solomon's and Smoky Hill Forks, in the eastern part of Indian Territory—flows an easterly course—is a branch of Missouri river—and is 700 miles long.

**REPUBLICAN F. R.**—Rises in the north of the western part of Indian Territory—flows an easterly course, with a slight inclination to the south—is a branch of Kanzas river.

**OSAGE R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Indian Territory—flows a general north-easterly course, through the western and interior parts of Missouri—is a branch of Missouri river, and is 450 miles long. The towns of O., C., W., E., T., are situated on it.

**NIANGUA R.**—A small branch of Osage river—flows north-east.

**ST. FRANCIS R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Missouri—flows a general southerly course—through the south-eastern part of Missouri, and north-eastern part of Arkansas—is a branch of Mississippi river, and is 400 miles long.

**WHITE R.**—Rises in the north-western part of Arkansas—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly course, through the north-eastern interior of Arkansas—is a branch of Mississippi river—and is 600 miles long.

**BLACK R.**—Rises in the south-eastern interior of Missouri—flows first a south-easterly, then a south-westerly course, through the north-eastern part of Arkansas—is a branch of White river—and is 300 miles long.

**ARKANSAS R.**—Rises among the Rocky Mountains, in the north-western part of Texas—flows a general south-easterly course—forming part of the boundary between Indian Territory and Texas—passing through the interior and south-eastern parts of Indian Territory and the interior part of Arkansas—is a branch of Mississippi river, and is 2000 miles long.—The towns of V., O., D., L., L., P-B., A., and N. are situated on it.

**NEOSHO R.**—Rises in the eastern interior of Indian Territory—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course—is a branch of Arkansas river, and is 300 miles long.

**CIMARRON R.**—Rises in the north of the western part of Texas—flows an easterly course—is a branch of Arkansas river.

**NESUKETONGA R.**—Rises in the west of the southern portion of Indian Territory—flows an easterly course—is a branch of Arkansas river.

**NORTH FORK.**—Rises in the north-western part of Texas—flows a little south of an easterly course—is a branch of Canadian river—and is 600 miles long.

**CANADIAN R.**—Rises in the north-western part of Texas—flows first a south-easterly, then a general easterly course—through the southern part of Indian Territory—is a branch of Arkansas river—and is 900 miles long.

**WASHITA R.**—Rises in the western part of Arkansas—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly, and lastly a southerly course—through the northern and eastern parts of Louisiana—is a branch of Red river, and is 500 miles long.

**FALSE WASHITA.**—Rises in the east of the northern part of Texas—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly course, through the southern part of Indian Territory—is a branch of Red river.

**RED R.**—Rises in the north-western interior of Texas—flows first an easterly, then a southerly, and lastly a south-easterly course—forming part of boundary between Indian Territory and Texas—passing through the south-western part of Arkansas, north-western and interior part of Louisiana—is a branch of Mississippi river—and is 1200 miles long.—The towns of W., R., J., and D., in Texas, F. and L., in Arkansas, S., N., and A., in Louisiana—are situated on it.

**SABINE R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Texas—flows first a south-easterly, then a south-westerly course—forming part of the boundary between Louisiana and Texas—passing through Sabine lake, into the Gulf of Mexico—and is 350 miles long.—Sabine city is situated at its mouth.

**ANGELINA R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Texas—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of Neches river.

**NECHES R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Texas—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course—passing through Sabine lake, into the Gulf of Mexico—is 300 miles long.

**TRINITY R.**—Rises in the north of the eastern part of Texas—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course, into Galveston bay—and is 450 miles long.—The towns of L., S., C., A., F., and D. are situated on it.

**SAN JACINTO R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Texas—flows a south-easterly course, into Galveston bay.

**BRAZOS R.**—Rises in the western interior of Texas—flows first an easterly—then a south-easterly course, into the Gulf of Mexico—and is 650 miles long.—The towns of B., R., St. F., W., and N. are situated on it.

**COLORADO R.**—Rises in the southern part of Texas—flows first a northerly, then a south-easterly course, into Matagorda bay—and is 700 miles long.—The towns of A., B., L., C., and M. are situated on it.

**SAN SABA R.**—Rises in the southern interior of Texas—flows a general north-easterly course—is a branch of Colorado river.

**GUADALUPE AND ST. ANTONIO RS.**—Rise in the southern interior of Texas—flow a south-easterly course, into Espiritu Santo bay.

**FRIOS R.**—Rises in the southern part of Texas—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of Nueces river.

**NUECES R.**—Rises in lake de las Yuntas, in the south of the western part of Texas—flows a south-easterly course into Nueces bay—and is 350 miles long.

**RIO GRANDE DEL NORTE.**—Rises among the Rocky Mountains, in the north-western part of Texas—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly, then a winding easterly, and lastly a south-easterly course—forming the boundary between Texas and Mexico, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico—is 1800 miles long.

### LAKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

**TEMISCOUATA L.**—In Canada East, north of Maine.

**CHESUNCOOK L.**—In the Penobscot river, in the north-western interior of Maine—is 24 miles long.

**MOOSEHEAD L.**—In the western interior of Maine—the principal source of the Kennebec river—is 35 miles long.

**UMBAGOG L.**—In the western part of Maine—the principal source of Androscoggin river.

**WINNIPISEOGE L.**—In the eastern interior of New Hampshire—is 22 miles long.

**MEMPHRAMAGOG L.**—In the northern part of Vermont—and southern part of Canada East—is 30 miles long.

**L. ST. PETER.**—In St. Lawrence river, below Montreal.

**L. ST. JOHN.**—In the interior part of Canada East—the Saguenay river flows through it.

**TEMISCAMING L.**—In the north-western part of Canada West—the source of Ottawa river.

**CHAUDIERE L.**—In the Ottawa river, west of Montreal.

**L. CHAMPLAIN.**—Between the north-eastern part of New York and north-western part of Vermont—is 120 miles long. The M., L., O., and O-C. rivers flow into it—and the S. river connects it with the St. Lawrence.

**L. GEORGE.**—In the eastern part of New York south of lake Champlain, with which it is connected by an outlet three miles in length. This lake is 33 miles long, and 2 in width. The purity and transparency of its waters, the numerous islands with which it is studded, together with the wild and lofty hills by which it is surrounded, render it almost unequalled for picturesque and romantic beauty.

**ONEIDA L.**—In the interior part of New York—21 miles long.

**SKENEATELES AND OWASCO Ls.**—In the interior part of New York—the first 15 miles long.

**CAYUGA AND SENECA Ls.**—In the western interior of New York—36 and 35 miles long.

**CANANDAIGUA L.**—In the western interior of New York—north-west of Seneca lake—is 14 miles long.

**CHATAUQUE L.**—In the south-western part of New York—is 16 miles long.

**SAGINAW BAY.**—In the eastern part of Michigan—a part of lake Huron—is 60 miles long, and 32 wide.

**THUNDER BAY.**—In the eastern part of Michigan—north of Saginaw bay—is a part of lake Huron.

**L. NEPISSING.**—In Canada West, north of lake Manitouline.

**RED L.**—In the north-western part of Wisconsin Territory—the source of Red river.

**SPRIT L.**—In the southern interior of Wisconsin Territory—the source of Rum river.

**L. ST. CROIX.**—In the south-eastern part of Wisconsin Territory—the St. Croix river flows through it.

**L. PEPIN.**—Between the western part of Wisconsin State—and south-eastern part of Iowa Ter.—the Mississippi flows through it.

**L. QUI PARLE AND BIG STONE L.**—In St. Peter's river, in the southern interior of Iowa Territory.

**TRAVERSE L.**—In the interior part of Iowa Territory—north of Big Stone lake.

**ELK L.**—In the eastern part of Iowa Territory—north of Lake Qui Parle.

**OTTERTAIL L.**—In the eastern part of Iowa Territory—the source of a branch of Red river.

**ITASCA L.**—In the eastern part of Iowa Territory—the source of the Mississippi river—it is a beautiful sheet of water, of an irregular shape—about 8 miles long—situated among hills, covered with pine forests—and fed chiefly by springs—it is near the 47° N. latitude,—and is 1500 feet above the level of the ocean.

**DEVIL L.**—In the northern interior of Iowa Territory.

**BIDDLE AND EUSTICE Ls.**—In the south-western part of Missouri Territory.

**NORTH AND SOUTH Ls.**—In the south-western part of British America—the Columbia river flows through them.

**KULLUSPELM AND FLAT BOW**—One on the northern part of Oregon Territory—the other in the south-western part of British America.

**L. OKECHOBEE.**—In the southern part of Florida.

**L. BORGNE.**—Between the south-eastern part of Louisiana—and south-eastern part of Mississippi.

**L. PONTCHARTRAIN.**—In the east of the southern part of Louisiana.

**SABINE L.**—In the south-eastern part of Texas—the Sabine river flows through it.

**SALINE L.**—In the interior part of Texas—the Brazos river flows through it.

### ISLANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

**GRAND MENAN I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean south-east of Maine.

**MR. DESERT I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—south of the eastern part of Maine.

**BOON I. AND ISLES OF SHOALS.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—east of the southern part of New Hampshire.

**NANTUCKET, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, ELIZABETH'S I. AND NO MAN'S LAND.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—south-east of Massachusetts.

**RHODE I.**—In Narraganset Bay—east of the southern part of Rhode Island—the town of Newport is situated on it—the State of Rhode Island derives its name from it.

**BLOCK I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—south of the State of Rhode Island.

**FISHER'S I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—south of the eastern part of Connecticut.

**GARDINER'S I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—east of Long Island.

**LONG I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—south of Connecticut—from which it is separated by Long Island Sound—it is 120 miles long.

**GRAND I.**—In the Niagara river—between Lake Erie and the Niagara Falls—9 miles long, and its greatest width is 6 miles—comprises more than 17,000 acres.

**MANITOULINE I.**—In Lake Manitouline—bordering on the north-eastern part of Lake Huron.

**ROYAL I.**—In Lake Superior—lying north-west of the central part.

**APOSTLE Is.**—In the western part of Lake Superior—north of the western part of Wisconsin.

## MOUNTAINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

**MARS HILL.**—In the east of the northern part of Maine.

**Mt. KATAHDIN.**—In the northern interior of Maine—5000 feet high.

**WHITE Mts.**—In the north-eastern interior of New Hampshire—their most elevated peaks are covered with snow, 9 or 10 months in the year—though at a distance of more than 60 miles from the nearest part of the Atlantic Coast—their snow-white summits are distinctly visible, many leagues at Sea, and along the coast of Maine.—Mt. Washington, the highest peak, is 6234 feet high.—The Notch or Gap, on the west side of the mountain, is a deep and narrow defile—extending 2 miles in length, between two huge cliffs. The entrance of the chasm being formed by two rocks, standing perpendicular at the distance of 22 feet, from each other—the one about 20 feet high, and the other 12—A road passes through this Notch, following the course of the head stream of the Saco.—The mountain, otherwise a continuous range, is here cloven down to its base, opening a passage for this river. Several brooks, the tributaries of the Saco—fall down the sides of the mountain—forming a succession of beautiful cascades—some of them within sight of the road, presenting the wildest and most romantic scenery.

**GREEN Mts.**—Extend through the interior part of Vermont, and the western part of Massachusetts and Connecticut—their course is north and south. These mountains give name to the State of Vermont, and constitute its most prominent feature. Their most elevated peaks are Mansfield Mountain and Camel's Rump—the first 4280 feet high—the other 4188.

**WACHUSSETT Mt.**—In the interior part of Massachusetts.

**Mt. HOLYOKE AND Mt. TOM.**—In the western interior of Massachusetts. The first, east, and the other, west of Connecticut river.

**MOHEGAN Mts.**—In the north-eastern part of New York. Mt. Marcy, the most elevated peak, is 5300 feet high.

**CATSKILL Mts.**—In the south-eastern part of New York—3800 feet high.

**BLUE Mts.**—Extend through the eastern part of Pennsylvania—north-western part of New Jersey, and south-eastern part of New York—their course is north-east and south-west.

**BLUE RIDGE.**—Extends through parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia—its course is north-east and south-west.

**BLACK Mt.**—A peak of the Blue Ridge, in the north-western part of North Carolina—the highest mountain in the United States, east of the Mississippi river—being 6476 feet high.

**ALLEGHANY Mts.**—Extend through parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama—forming the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee—their course is north-east and south-west—they are 900 miles long, and half a mile high.

**CUMBERLAND Mts.**—Extend through parts of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama—form part of the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky—their course is north-east and south-west—height 2000 feet.

**OZARK Mts.**—Extend through the southern part of Missouri, north-western part of Arkansas, and south-eastern part of Indian Territory—their course is north-east and south-west—2000 feet high.

**GREEN Mts.**—In the north-western part of Texas—extending north-west and south-east.

**THREE PARKS.**—In the Rocky Mountains, in the western part of Indian Territory.

**BLACK HILLS.**—Extend through the south-eastern interior, and southern part of Missouri Territory—their course is north-east and south-west.

**ROCK INDEPENDENCE AND RED BUTTES.**—In the southern part of Missouri Territory, near the left bank of Platte river.

**WIND RIVER Mts.**—A spur of the Rocky Mountains, between the south-western part of Missouri Territory, and south-eastern part of Oregon Territory.

**GUADALUPE Mts.**—In the western interior of Texas—extending nearly north and south.

**HIGH PEAK.**—In the eastern interior of Texas—west of the Brazos river—600 feet high.

**PILOT KNOB AND IRON Mts.**—In the eastern part of Missouri—south of Missouri river.

**PICTURED Rocks.**—In the northern Peninsula of Michigan—on the southern coast of the eastern part of lake Superior.—They consist of a series of lofty bluffs and precipices—exhibiting the appearance of towering walls, ruins, caverns, and waterfalls, in every variety of combination.

They extend 12 miles along the coast, and are generally about 300 feet high—often overhanging the water. Their color varies in shades of *black, white, yellow, red, and brown.*—The waves, driven by the violent north winds—have worn the rocky shore into numerous caverns, bays, and indentations, which increase the romantic effect

of their appearance.—In one place a grand cascade tumbles from the top of a rock 70 feet above the surface of the lake—in so wide a curve, that boats pass between the sheet of water and the rocky shore.—Another place exhibits a mass of rock—supported by four natural pillars—and overgrown with beautiful spruce and fir trees—some of which are 50 or 60 feet high—this is called the Doric Rock—and closely resembles a work of art.

Mt. JORULLO.—A volcanic mountain in the south-western part of Mexico, 70 miles south-west of Valladolid, and 80 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

The origin of this volcano is justly regarded as one of the most terrible and extraordinary phenomena ever witnessed in any country. In 1759, from the midst of cultivated fields of sugar-cane and indigo—a mountain arose in one night 1600 feet above the previous level of the plain.—Flames are said to have issued from an extent of more than half a square league—and from upwards of 2000 apertures—while fragments of burning rocks—were thrown up to a prodigious height—and through a thick cloud of ashes—illumined by volcanic fires—the softened surface of the earth was seen to swell like an agitated sea.—The plains of Jorullo, even at a great distance from the scene of the explosion, were rendered uninhabitable for a long time, in consequence of the excessive heat which prevailed in them. Two rivers (the Cuitamba and Pedro) totally disappeared on this occasion;—but two new streams are now seen bursting through the argillaceous vault of the *Hornitos*,\* having the appearance of mineral waters, in which the thermometer rises to 126° of Fahr.—The natives give these streams the names of the former rivers.—The numerous apertures of this volcanic mass, which is three or four miles in extent, continue still to emit a thick vapor, which ascends to the height of from 30 to 50 feet—and in many of them a subterraneous noise is heard, which appears to announce the proximity of a fluid in a state of ebullition.

### CAPES OF THE UNITED STATES.

CAPE ANN.—A north-eastern point of Massachusetts—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. COD.—A northern point of the south-eastern part of Massachusetts—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. MALABAR.—A south-eastern point of Massachusetts—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. MAY.—A southern point of New Jersey—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. HENlopen.—An eastern point of the southern part of Delaware—extending into the Atlantic Ocean—at the entrance of Delaware Bay.

C. CHARLES.—A southern point of that portion of Virginia lying east of Chesapeake Bay—it extends into the mouth of the bay.

C. HENRY.—A south-eastern point of Virginia—extending into the Atlantic Ocean—at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay.

\* A Mexican word meaning ovens, applied to numerous small cones, from six to nine feet in height.

**C. HATTERAS.**—An eastern point of North Carolina—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**C. LOOKOUT.**—A south-eastern point of North Carolina—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**C. FEAR.**—A southern point of Smith's Island—at the mouth of C. Fear river—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**C. CANNAVERAL.**—An eastern point of Florida—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**C. FLORIDA.**—A south-eastern point of Florida—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**C. SABLE.**—The most southern point of Florida—extending into the Gulf of Mexico.

**C. ROMANS.**—A south-western point of the southern portion of Florida—extending into the Gulf of Mexico.

**C. SAN BLAS.**—A southern point of the north-western portion of Florida—extending into the Gulf of Mexico, west of the mouth of Apalachicola river.

**C. ROXO.**—An eastern point of Mexico, extending into the Gulf of Mexico, south of the mouth of Tula river.

**C. DESCONOCIDA.**—A north-western point of Yucatan—extending into the Gulf of Mexico.

**C. CATOCHE.**—A north-eastern point of Yucatan—extending into the Channel of Yucatan.

**C. HONDURAS.**—A northern point of Guatemala—extending into the Caribbean Sea, north-east of Truxillo.

**C. GRACIAS A DIOS.**—A north-eastern point of Guatemala—extending into the Caribbean Sea.

**C. GORDA.**—The south-eastern point of Guatemala—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

**C. CORRIENTES.**—A western point of the southern part of Mexico—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

**C. PALMA.**—A south-eastern point of the Peninsula of California—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

**CS. GREGORY AND FOULWEATHER.**—Western points of Oregon Territory—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

**C. FLATTERY.**—The most north-western point of Oregon Territory—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

**HAVANA.**—The capital of Cuba, situated in the north-western part—its population is 150,000.—It has one of the finest harbors in the world—being capable of containing 1000 vessels, without either cable or anchor.—In one of the churches of this town are deposited the remains of Christopher Columbus.

**CINCINNATI.**—In the south-western part of Ohio—on the right bank of the Ohio river—455 miles below Pittsburg—and 1447 miles by the course of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, above New Orleans.—It has a population of 60,000—is the largest city in the Western States—and the greatest pork market in the United States.—From 160,000 to 180,000 head of swine are slaughtered here every winter.—The Miami Canal, 180 miles long—connects Cincinnati with the Wabash and Erie Canal, at Defiance, on the Maumee river.

**BALTIMORE.**—In the interior part of Maryland, on the north bank of the Patapsco river, 14 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay—has a population of 120,000. As a market for tobacco, it is

second to no other, and is the greatest flour market in the United States. It is 93 miles south-west of Philadelphia, and 38 north-east of Washington. It has communication by railroad not only with Philadelphia and Washington, but with Annapolis, Frederick, Harper's Ferry, York, Columbia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.

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Q U E S T I O N S  
ON THE  
MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

<i>Where is the</i>	L. Island Sound.	Pittsburg.
Penobscot R.	Pensacola B.	Portland.
Potomac R.	Genesee R.	Buffalo.
Santee R.	Big Sandy R.	L. Pontchartrain.
Savannah R.	Tar R.	Ozark Mts.
Green R.	Miami R.	Catskill Mts.
Galveston B.	C. Cod.	Ohio R.
York R.	Rappahannock R.	Mississippi R.
Schuylkill R.	Skeneateles L.	Missouri R.
Vacassar B.	Moosehead L.	Altamaha R.
Alleghany Mts.	Flint R.	Chesuncook L.
Delaware B.	Wabash R.	L. Michigan.
Piscataqua R.	L. Erie.	Spirit L.
C. Fear R.	Elk L.	Baltimore.
Muskingum R.	Muscle Shoals.	Sabine City.
Juniata R.	Muscongus B.	Galveston City.
Buzzard's B.	L. Champlain.	Mobile T.
Ogeechee R.	Mars Hill.	Nashville.
Casco B.	C. Hatteras.	Thunder B.
Chesapeake B.	C. Catoche.	Osage R.
Saco R.	Black Mt.	Yellow Stone R.
Yazoo R.	Black Hills.	Rainy L.
Licking R.	Seneca L.	Colorado R.
Oneida L.	Delaware R.	Monongahela R.
Vineyard Sd.	Grand R.	Arkansas R.
Sabine R.	Rum R.	Gr. Pedee R.
Saginaw B.	Wachusett Mt.	L. Nepissing.
Winnipiseogee L.	C. Henry.	White Mts.
Monistic R. (or Manistee.)	Pearl R.	Kaskaskia R.
Cedar R.	James R.	L. Okechobee.
Brazos R.	Tongue R.	Running Water R.
Mobile B.	Nantucket I.	Tombigbee R.
Albemarle Sound.	Barataria B.	Mt. Olympus.
Green Mts.	Connecticut R.	Martha's Vineyard.
Saline L.	Itasca L.	Big Stone L.
New Inlet.	Mohegan Mts.	Platte R.
Mohawk R.	Pictured Rocks.	Temiscouata L.
Roanoke R.	L. Memphramagog.	Aransas Inlet.
	St. Joseph's R.	Mt. Hood.

L. George.	Ottertail L.	<i>How do the waters of Green Bay reach the Ocean?</i>
Winnebago L.	Matagorda B.	Illinois R.
Mt. Washington.	Mt. Katahdin.	Red R.
New York City.	Rock R.	Hudson R.
C. Henlopen.	Mt. Rainier.	Chattahoochee R.
Blakeley.	C. Lookout.	Okefinokee Swamp.
Mt. Jefferson.	Mt. Holyoke.	Tennessee R.
Cincinnati.	Lamoille R.	Merrimack R.
Oswego.	C. Romans.	St. Louis.
Pensacola T.	Isle of Shoals.	Neuse R.
Madison.	Mt. Desert I.	<i>Bound Pa.</i>
Des Moines R.	Elizabeth's I.	Onion R.
Alabama R.	Penobscot B.	Block I.
Black B.		Independence.
Passamaquoddy B.		

### PROMISCUOUS QUESTIONS.

<i>Where is the</i>	Muskingum R.	Kodiak I.
Coronation G.	Juniata R.	King's C.
Charlotte Harbor.	Smith's Sd.	Albemarle Sd.
Str. of Bellisle.	Cook's Inlet.	Green Mts.
Amatique B.	Bay of Honduras.	New Inlet.
Arctic Highlands.	Q. Charlotte's Sd.	Mohawk R.
Koksak R.	Point Beechey.	Roanoke R.
Severn R.	Scioto R.	Davy's Sd.
Penobscot R.	Buzzard's B.	C. Brewster.
Potomac R.	Ogeechee R.	Tampa B.
Santee R.	Casco B.	Musquito B.
Savannah R.	Chesapeake B.	Sitka I.
Great Whale R.	Saco R.	L. Caniapuscow.
Mt. St. Elias.	Yazoo R.	Long Island Sd.
Deer L.	Licking R.	Pensacola B.
Bay of Fundy.	Gulf of Tehuantepec.	Genesee R.
Chesterfield Inlet.	L. Chapala. [Canso.]	Big Sandy R.
Great Salt L.	Gut of Canseau (or	Tar R.
Cosiguina Mt.	Welcome Gulf.	C. Cod.
Green R.	C. Elizabeth.	Miami R.
Galveston B.	Barbados I.	Tule Lakes.
York R.	Pr. Edward's I.	C. St. John.
Schuylkill R.	Oneida L.	James B.
Vacassar B.	Vineyard Sd.	Mt. Hooker.
L. Chelekhof, (or Shelekhof.)	Sabine R.	C. Sable.
Merida T.	Saginaw B.	C. Closterbay.
Water Volcano.	Winnipiseogee L.	Shoomagin I.
L. Mistissinny.	Monistic R.	Gulf of Georgia.
Alleghany Mts.	Cedar R.	Southampton I.
Gulf of California.	Brazos R.	Nantucket I.
L. of the Woods.	Mobile B.	C. San (or St.) Blas.
Hudson's B.	C. Chudleigh.	Rappahannock R.
Delaware B.	C. Race.	Skeneateles L.
Piscataqua R.	Snowy Range Mts.	Moosehead L.
Cape Fear R.	Disco I.	Gr. Sandy D.
	Corn Is.	Pt. Barrow.

Sabine I.	Grand R.	St. Joseph's R.
L. Manitoba.	Rum R.	Salt R.
C. Corrientes.	Wachusett Mt.	Brazos R.
C. Walsingham.	Mt. Fairweather.	Pittsburg.
Albany R.	Richmond G.	Portland.
Str. of Juan de Fuca.	Pr. William's Sd.	Behring's Str.
Flint R.	C. Mendocino.	Jamaica I.
Wabash R.	Bahama Is.	Montreal T.
L. Erie.	Bathurst I.	Guanaxuato T.
Elk L.	Mt. Hooker.	Quebec.
Muscle Shoals.	C. Henry.	Illinois R.
Muscongus B.	Pictured Rocks.	Red R.
L. Champlain.	Pearl R.	Hudson R.
Mars Hill.	Sabine R.	Chattahoochee R.
L. Nicaragua.	Tongue R.	Okefinokee Swamp.
Anticosti I.	Nantucket I.	L. Nicaragua.
I. of Pines.	Barataria B.	T. St. John's.
Melville I.	Savannah R.	Matamoras.
C. St. Lewis.	Connecticut R.	St. Domingo.
Cumberland Str.	Itasca L.	Trinidad I.
Gr. Bear L.	L. Memphramagog.	Rio del Norte.
Ungava B.	Popocatapetl Mt.	Rocky Mts.
B. of Campeachy, (or Campeche.)	Great Slave L.	Tennessee R.
Ottawa R.	Jan Mayen I.	Merrimack R.
C. St. Antonio.	Margarita I.	T. St. Louis.
C. Hatteras.	Nunnivack I.	<i>Bound Pa.</i>
C. Catoche.	Fox Channel.	Onion R.
Black Mt.	Ardencaple Inlet.	Neuse R.
Black Hills.	Iceland.	Block I.
Seneca L.	Vineyard Sound.	Independence.
Delaware R.	Chatham B.	Platte R.
	Cumberland R.	Mt. Jorullo.

### DIVISIONS OF EUROPE.

Lapland.	Sardinia, Turin—	Mecklinburg, Strelitz,
Finland.	Switzerland, Berne,	New Strelitz—
Russia, St. Peters- burg—	Lucerne, Zurich—	Saxe Weimar, Wei- mar.
Austria, Vienna.	France, Paris.	
Turkey, Constantino- ple—	Spain, Madrid—	Saxe Altenburg, Al- tenburg.
Greece, Athens.	Portugal, Lisbon.	Saxe Coburg, Gotha—
Italy.	Ireland, Dublin.	Saxe Meiningen, Mei- ningen—
Naples, Naples—	Scotland, Edinburgh—	Hesse Cassel, Cassel.
Popedom, Rome.	England, London.	Westphalia, Munster—
San Marino, S. Ma- rino—	Germany, Frankfort—	Nassau, Wisbaden.
Tuscany, Florence.	Belgium, Brussels.	Hesse Homburg, Hom- burg—
Lombardy and Venice,	Holland, Hague.	Darmstadt,
Milan—	Hanover, Hanover—	Darmstadt.
Modena, } Modena—	Oldenburg, Olden-	
Lucca, }	Hesse	
Parma, Parma.	rburg.	
	Holstein, Gluckstadt—	Luxemburg, Luxem- burg—
	Mecklenburg Schwe- rin, Schwerin—	Baden, Carlsruhe.

Wirtemberg, (or Würtemberg.) Stuttgart.	Bavaria, Munich. Saxony, Dresden— Prussia, Berlin.	Poland, Warsaw. Sweden, Stockholm. Norway, Christiana—
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## NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

Arctic Ocean.	Firth of Forth.	Donetz, 4½.
White Sea, 400 m. l.	Solway Firth—	Dnieper, 10.
Tcheskaya Gulf—	Firth of Clyde.	Desna, 4—
Sea of Azof, 200 m. l. (or Azov.)	North Sea, 450 m. w.	Pripets, 4½, (or Prypetz.)
Str. of Yenikale, 2, (or Enikale.)	Zuyder Zee—	Bog, 4.
Black Sea, 760 m. l.—	Skaker Rack.	Dniester, 5—
G. of Burgas.	Cattegat..	Pruth, 4.
Channel of Constanti- nople, 1½ m. w.	L. Wener, 80 m. l.—	Danube, 16.
Sea of Marmora, 150—	G. of Dantzic.	Theiss, 4½—
Str. of Dardanelles, 2.	Gulf of Bothnia, 430	Inn.
Archipelago.	G. of Finland, 280—	Drave, 4.
Gulf of Athens—	m. l.	Save, 5—
Mediterranean Sea,	G. of Riga.	Maritza (or Marissa.)
2250 m. l.	L. Peipus, 90.	Tiber, 1½.
G. of Veniee, 500.	L. Ilmen—	Arno.
Str. of Otranto—	L. Ladoga, 130.	Po, 4½—
G. of Taranto.	L. Onega, 150.	Rhone, 5½.
Str. of Messina, 2.	L. Top—	Saone.
Orosei G.—	L. Purus.	Ebro, 3½—
Str. of Bonifacio.	L. Kalla.	Guadalquivir, 4.
G. of Genoa.	L. Enare—	Guadiana, 5.
L. Garda, 35 m. l.	Drontheim (or Trond- jem) Fiord.	Tagus, 5½—
L. Geneva, 47.	Bergen Bay.	Mondego.
L. Constance, 45.	Bukke Fiord—	Douro (or Duero) 4½.
G. of Lyons—		Minho (or Miño) 1½—
Str. of Gibraltar, 15.		Gironde, 3.
Atlantic Ocean.		Garonne.
Bay of Biscay—		Dordogne—
English Channel.	RIVERS.	Loire, 6½.
Onega, 3.		Seine, 4½.
Str. of Dover, 21 m.w.	Dwina, 7.	Scheldt (or Schelde) 2.
St. George's Channel—	Soukhona—	Meuse, 4.
Bristol Channel.	Vitchegda.	Rhine, 9½.
Irish Sea, 130 m. l.,	Mezene, 4.	Ems, 1½—
100 w.	Petchora, 6—	Weser, 3.
North Channel, 12 m.	Volga, 20.	Elbe, 6.
w.—	Biela.	Oder, 4½—
Donegal Bay.	Kama—	Warta (or Wartha) 3.
Bantry B.	Viatka, 4½.	Vistula, 5½.
Kenmare B.—	Moskwa (or Moskva.)	Bug, 3—
Dingle Bay.	Oka—	Niemen, 4.
Galway Bay.	Medvieditsa.	Duna, 3½.
The Minch Channel—	Khoper.	*Umeå, 2½—
Murray Firth.	Don, 10—	Kemi.
		Torneå, 2½.

\* å in Swedish is pronounced like the English o.

Kalix, 2½—	Hebrides Is.—	Sierra Nevada.
Luleå, 2.	Mull.	Mulahacen, 11,678 f.h.
Skellefteå, 2.	Skye.	Sierra Morena, 5,883
Indals, 1½—	South Uist.	f. h.
Ljusne.	North Uist—	Sierra Guadalupe.
Dal, 3 (or Dahl.)	Lewis.	Sierra Estrella, 8,520
Clara, 2½—	Orkney.	f. h.
Glommen, 2½.	Pomona—	Cantabrian Mts., 11,-
Thames, 2.	Shetland Is.	200 f. h.
Severn, 2—	Mainland.	Grampian Hills.
Humber.	Faroe Is.—	Cheviot Hills.
Shannon, 2.	Osteroe.	Mt. Snowdon, 3,570—
Bann—	Stromoe.	
Boyne.	Suderoe—	CAPES.
Barrow.	Qualoe.	North.
Tweed—	Soroe.	Sviatoi.
Tay.	Senjen—	Matapan—
Spey.	Langoe.	Passaro.
Clyde.—	Loffoden Is.	Teulada.
ISLANDS.		St. Antonio—
Cyprus.	Vigten—	De Gatt.
Rhodes.	Hitteren.	St. Vincent.
Candia (or Crete)—	Funen.	Finisterre—
Samos.	Zealand—	Ortegal.
Scio (or Chios.)	Bornholm.	Land's End.
Metelin—	Rugen.	Clear.
Lemnos.	Oland—	The Naze—
Negropont.	Gothland.	
Naxia—	Oesel.	<i>Towns on the Danube R.</i>
Milo.	Aland.	Ulm.
Cerigo.	Dago—	Ratisbon.
Ionian Is.—		Lintz.
Zante.	MOUNTAINS.	Dovrefield (or Dofra-
Cephalonia.		field) 7,600 f. h.
Corfu—		Scandinavian Mts.
Malta.		Ural Mts., 1,400 m. l.
Sicily.		4000 f. h.
Lipari Is.—		Carpathian Mts. 8,600
Sardinia.		f. h.
Corsica.		Balkan Mts., 700 m. l.
Elba—		Alps, Mts. 700 m. l.—
Balearic Is.		Mt. Blanc, 15,533 f. h.
Minorca.		Apennine Mts., 11,000
Majorca—		f. h.
Iviça.	Cevennes Mts., 5,292	Ibraila.
Jersey.	f. h.—	Ismail—
Guernsey—	Auvergne Mts., 6,470	Ebro R.
Scilly Is.	f. h.	Tortosa.
I. of Wight.	Montserrat, 3,939 f. h.	Saragossa (or Zara-
Anglesea—	Pyrenees Mts.—	goza.)
I. of Man.	Vesuvius, 3,932 f. h.	Vittoria.
Achil.	Etna, 10,870 f. h.	<i>Guadalquivir R.</i>
	Stromboli, 2,882 f. h.	Seville.

<b>Cordova.</b>	<b>Prague.</b>	<b>England.</b>
<b>Xeres de la Frontera.</b>	<b>Leipsic (or Leipzig.)</b>	<b>Tunbridge.</b>
<hr/>	<b>Halle.</b>	<b>Maidstone.</b>
<b>Tagus R.</b>	<hr/>	<b>Chatham.</b>
<b>Lisbon.</b>	<b>Oder R.</b>	<b>Margate—</b>
<b>Talavera.</b>	<b>Breslau.</b>	<b>Canterbury.</b>
<b>Toledo.</b>	<b>Frankfort.</b>	<b>Dover.</b>
<b>Madrid.</b>	<b>Stettin—</b>	<b>Brighton.</b>
<hr/>		<b>Portsmouth.</b>
<b>Douro R.</b>	<b>Vistula R.</b>	<b>Plymouth—</b>
<b>Oporto.</b>	<b>Cracow.</b>	<b>Exeter.</b>
<b>Valladolid.</b>	<b>Warsaw.</b>	<b>Taunton.</b>
<b>Burgos.</b>	<b>Thorn.</b>	<b>Bristol.</b>
<b>Soria.</b>	<b>Dantzic (or Danzig.)</b>	<b>Bath.</b>
<hr/>		<b>Cheltenham.</b>
<b>Garonne R.</b>	<b>Sicily I.</b>	<b>Birmingham.—</b>
<b>Bordeaux,</b> <b>(or Bourdeaux.)</b>	<b>Messina.</b>	<b>Leicester.</b>
<b>Montauban.</b>	<b>Syracuse.</b>	<b>Nottingham.</b>
<b>Toulouse.</b>	<b>Catania.</b>	<b>Hull.</b>
<hr/>	<b>Girgenti.</b>	<b>York.</b>
<b>Loire R.</b>	<b>Marsala.</b>	<b>Leeds.</b>
<b>Nantes.</b>	<b>Trapani.</b>	<b>Liverpool.</b>
<b>Angers.</b>	<b>Palermo.</b>	<b>Manchester—</b>
<b>Tours.</b>	<hr/>	<b>Norwich.</b>
<b>Orleans.</b>	<b>Spain.</b>	<b>Yarmouth.</b>
<b>Bourges.</b>	<b>Cadiz.</b>	<b>Durham.</b>
<b>Limoges.</b>	<b>Gibraltar.</b>	<b>Sunderland.</b>
<hr/>	<b>Malaga.</b>	<b>New Castle.</b>
<b>Seine R.</b>	<b>Granada.</b>	<b>Carlisle.—</b>
<b>Havre.</b>	<b>Carthagen.</b>	<hr/>
<b>Rouen.</b>	<b>Valencia.</b>	<b>Ireland.</b>
<b>Rheims.</b>	<b>Barcelona.</b>	<b>Sligo.</b>
<b>Chalons.</b>	<hr/>	<b>Galway.</b>
<b>Troyes.</b>	<b>Lubeck.</b>	<b>Limerick.</b>
<b>Paris.</b>	<b>Hamburg.</b>	<b>Youghall.</b>
<hr/>	<b>Bremen.</b>	<b>Cork.</b>
<b>Rhine R.</b>	<b>Groningen—</b>	<b>Kinsale.</b>
<b>Leyden (or Leiden.)</b>	<b>Amsterdam.</b>	<b>Killarney—</b>
<b>Rotterdam.</b>	<b>Rotterdam.</b>	<b>Londonderry.</b>
<b>Cologne.</b>	<b>Antwerp.</b>	<b>Belfast.</b>
<b>Mentz.</b>	<b>Liege—</b>	<b>Armagh.</b>
<b>Manheim.</b>	<b>Ghent.</b>	<b>Newry.</b>
<b>Strasburg.</b>	<b>Lille.</b>	<b>Dundalk.</b>
<b>Basle—</b>	<b>Waterloo.</b>	<b>Drogheda.</b>
<b>Schaffhausen.</b>	<hr/>	<b>Wexford.</b>
<hr/>	<b>Gulf of Lyons.</b>	<b>Waterford.</b>
<b>Elbe R.</b>	<b>Narbonne.</b>	<b>Clonmell—</b>
<b>Hamburg.</b>	<b>Montpellier.</b>	<hr/>
<b>Altona (or Altena.)</b>	<b>Marseilles.</b>	<b>Scotland.</b>
<b>Magdeburg.</b>	<b>Toulon.</b>	<b>Greenock.</b>
<b>Dresden.</b>	<hr/>	<b>Glasgow.</b>
		<b>Paisley.</b>

Kilmarnock.  
Edinburgh.  
Perth.

Dundee—  
Montrose.  
Aberdeen.

Banff.  
Elgin.  
Inverness.—

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS  
ON THE  
MAP OF EUROPE.

BODIES OF WATER.

**ARCTIC OCEAN.**—Surrounds the North Pole—and borders on the northern part of Europe, Asia, and North America.—Is of a circular form, being more than 3000 miles in diameter.—Near the Pole it is covered with vast immovable fields and mountains of ice.—In 70° there is usually floating masses, called icebergs, at all seasons.—The appearance of these—sometimes 600 feet high, and glittering in the sunbeams—is grand and beautiful—but dangerous to navigation.

**WHITE SEA.**—In the northern part of Russia—it is 400 miles long.—The Onega, Dwina, and Mezene rivers flow into it.

**TCHESKAYA GULF.**—In the north-eastern part of Russia—a part of the Arctic Ocean.

**SEA OF AZOF.**—In the southern part of Russia, north of the Black Sea—bordering on the south-western part of Asiatic Russia.—It is 200 miles long.—The Don river flows into it.

**STR. OF YENIKALE.**—Separates the Peninsula of Crimea—from Circassia, in Asia—and connects the waters of the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea—it is two miles wide.

**BLACK SEA.**—Borders on the southern part of Russia—the eastern part of Turkey, the northern part of Asia Minor—and the western part of Georgia, in Asia.—It is 760 miles long—greatest width 400 miles—area, 160,000 square miles.—The Danube, Dneister, Bog, and Dneiper rivers flow into it.

**GULF OF BURGAS.**—In the eastern part of Turkey—a part of the Black Sea.

**CHAN. OF CONSTANTINOPLE.**—Separates the eastern part of Turkey—from the north-western part of Asia Minor—and connects the waters of the Black Sea—with the Sea of Marmora.—It is 1½ miles wide.

**SEA OF MARMORA.**—Between the south-eastern part of Turkey—and the north-western part of Asia Minor—is 150 miles long, and 50 wide.

**STR. OF DARDANELLES.**—Separates the most southern point of the eastern part of Turkey—from the western part of Asia Minor—and connects the waters of the Sea of Marmora—with the Archipelago.—It is two miles wide.

**ARCHIPELAGO.**—That portion of the Mediterranean Sea, known as the Grecian Archipelago—lies between the eastern part of Greece—and western part of Asia Minor—and is south of the central part of Turkey.

**GULF OF ATHENS.**—In the eastern part of Greece—a part of the Mediterranean Sea.

**MEDITERRANEAN SEA.**—Bounds Europe and Asia Minor, on the south—Africa on the north—and Syria on the west.—Is connected with the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar.—It is 2250 miles long—its greatest breadth is about 1100 miles—area, 690,000 square miles.—The chief feeders of the Mediterranean are the Ebro, Rhone, Po, Tiber, Maritza, and Nile—with the various waters of the Danube, Dniester, Bog, Dneiper, and Don rivers—brought from the Black Sea, by the strong current which sets west through the Strait of Dardanelles.—But notwithstanding this vast supply—the evaporation is so rapid, that water constantly passes in through the Strait of Gibraltar—to restore the equilibrium.

**GULF OF VENICE.**—Borders on the south-western part of Austria—western part of Turkey, north-eastern part of Naples and Popedom—and forms an eastern and south-eastern boundary of Lombardy and Venice—is 500 miles long.—The Po river flows into it.—The city of Venice is situated at the head of it, on 72 small islands, connected by 500 bridges—has a population of 100,000. Nearly all the intercourse of the place is carried on by means of canals—which intersect every part of the city—and gondolas are the universal substitute for carriages and horses.

**STR. OF OTRANTO.**—Separates the south-western part of Turkey—from the south-eastern part of the kingdom of Naples—and connects the Gulf of Venice with the Mediterranean Sea.—A town of the same name, in the south-eastern part of Naples—is situated on it, and has a population of 2000.

**GULF OF TARANTO.**—In the south-eastern part of the kingdom of Naples—a part of the Mediterranean Sea.—The town of Taranto is situated on it, and has a population of 20,000.

**STR. OF MESSINA.**—Separates the north-eastern part of Sicily—from the south-western part of the kingdom of Naples—is a part of the Mediterranean Sea, and two miles wide.

**OROSEI GULF.**—In the eastern part of Sardinia island—a part of the Mediterranean Sea.

**STR. OF BONIFACIO.**—Separates the islands of Corsica and Sardinia—is a part of the Mediterranean Sea.

**GULF OF GENOA.**—In the south-eastern part of the kingdom of Sardinia—a part of the Mediterranean Sea.—The city of Genoa, the birth-place of Christopher Columbus, is situated on it—has a population of 115,000.

**LAKE GARDA.**—In the interior part of Lombardy and Venice.—It is 35 miles long.

**L. GENEVA.**—In the south-western part of Switzerland—47 miles long, 9 wide, and 900 feet deep.—Its surface is 1150 feet above the level of the ocean.—The Rhone river flows through it.—The city of Geneva is situated at its south-western extremity—has a population of 30,000, and is celebrated for its manufacture of watches:

**L. CONSTANCE.**—Between the north-eastern part of Switzerland—and the southern part of Wirtemberg—extending into the south-eastern part of Baden.—It is 45 miles long, 13 wide, and 964 feet deep.—Its surface is 1283 feet above the level of the ocean—The Rhine river flows through it.—The town of Constance is situated on its southern bank—has a population of 5000.

**GULF OF LYONS.**—In the southern part of France—a part of the

**Mediterranean Sea.**—The Rhone river flows into it.—The towns of N., M., M. and T. are situated near it.

**STR. OF GIBRALTAR.**—Separates the south-western part of Spain from the northern part of Morocco—connects the waters of the Mediterranean Sea—with the Atlantic Ocean—is 15 miles wide.

The rock of Gibraltar, projecting into this strait—is the strongest and most remarkable fortress in the world—forming a promontory 3 miles in length, from north to south, and from 1200 to 1400 feet high,—besides other fortifications of extraordinary strength—there are two excavations, called galleries—wrought in the solid rock—which are sufficiently capacious to contain the whole garrison in time of a siege.—They are narrow, and extend from two to three miles in length—and are mounted with heavy cannon, at intervals of every twelve yards—there being port-holes on the sides of the galleries.—In fact, the whole rock is lined with the most formidable batteries from the water's edge to its summit—so that, if properly victualled and garrisoned, Gibraltar may be said to be impregnable.—The town of Gibraltar is situated at the foot of the rock, on the north-west side.

**BAY OF BISCAY.**—North of Spain, and west of France—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.—The Loire and Gironde rivers flow into it.

**ENGLISH CHANNEL.**—Between the southern part of England—and north-western part of France—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.—It is connected with the North Sea by the Strait of Dover.

**STR. OF DOVER.**—Separates the south-eastern part of England—from the northern part of France—and connects the waters of the English Channel with the North Sea.—It is 21 miles wide.

**ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL.**—Separates the south-eastern part of Ireland—from the south-western part of Wales—and connects the waters of the Irish Sea with the Atlantic Ocean.

**BRISTOL CHANNEL.**—Between the southern part of Wales—and the northern part of the south-western portion of England—a part of Atlantic Ocean, 80 miles long, and 50 wide. The Severn river flows into it.

**IRISH SEA.**—Between the eastern part of Ireland—and western part of England, south of Scotland—130 miles long, and 100 wide.

**NORTH CHANNEL.**—Separates the north-eastern part of Ireland—from the south-western part of Scotland—and connects the waters of the Irish Sea with the Atlantic Ocean.—It is 12 miles wide.

**DONEGAL BAY.**—In the west of the northern part of Ireland—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.—The town of Donegal is situated on it.

**BANTRY, KENMARE, AND DINGLE BAYS.**—In the south-western part of Ireland—parts of the Atlantic Ocean.—The towns of Bantry and Kenmare, are situated on the first and second.

**GALWAY BAY.**—In the western part of Ireland—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.—The town of Galway is situated on it—has a population of 20,000.

**THE MINCH CHANNEL.**—Between the north-western part of Scotland and Lewis island—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**MURRY FIRTH.**—In the east of the northern part of Scotland—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**FIRTH OF FORTH.**—In the east of the southern part of Scotland—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**SOLWAY FIRTH.**—Between the southern part of Scotland—and the north-western part of England—a part of the Irish Sea.

**FIRTH OF CLYDE.**—In the south-western part of Scotland—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**NORTH SEA.**—Borders on the eastern part of Scotland and England—the northern part of France and Oldenburg, north-western part of Belgium, Holland and Hanover—western part of the Peninsula of Jutland—and the south-western part of Norway.—Is 450 miles wide.

**ZUYDER ZEE.**—In the northern part of Holland—a part of the North Sea,

**SKAGER RACK.**—Separates the southern part of Norway from the northern part of Jutland—and connects the Cattegat with the North Sea.

**CATTEGAT.**—Between the south-western part of Sweden—and north-eastern part of Jutland—connected with the North Sea by the Skager Rack—and with the Baltic by the Sound—Great and Little Belts.

**LAKE WENER.**—In the south-western part of Sweden—80 miles long.

L. **WETTER.**—In the southern part of Sweden—70 miles long.

L. **MALAREN.**—In the east of the southern part of Sweden—communicating with the Baltic Sea at Stockholm.—It is 70 miles long.

**BALTIC SEA.**—Between the eastern part of Sweden—western part of Russia, and northern part of Prussia.—It is 800 miles long.

**GULF OF DANTZICK.**—In the north-eastern part of Prussia—a part of the Baltic Sea.—The town of D. is situated on it—and the Vistula flows into it.

**GULF OF FINLAND.**—In the western part of Russia, south of Finland—a part of the Baltic Sea. It is 280 miles long, and 75 wide.

**GULF OF BOTHNIA.**—Between the eastern part of Sweden—and western part of Finland—comprising the northern arm of the Baltic Sea.—It is 430 miles long.—The U., K., T., K., L., S., I.; L. and D. rivers flow into it.

**GULF OF RIGA.**—In the western part of Russia, south-west of the Gulf of Finland—a part of the Baltic Sea.—The town of Riga is situated on the Duna river, which flows into it—and is nine miles from its mouth.

L. **PEIPUS.**—In the western part of Russia, south of the Gulf of Finland—90 miles long.

L. **ILMAN.**—In the western interior of Russia—south of Lake Ladoga.

L. **LADOGA.**—In the western part of Russia—east of the Gulf of Finland—130 miles long, and 75 wide—being the largest collection of fresh water in Europe.

L. **ONEGA.**—In the northern interior of Russia—north-east of Lake Ladoga—150 miles long, and 45 wide.

L. **TOP.**—In the northern part of Russia—south-west of the White Sea.

Ls. **PURUS AND KALLA.**—In the south-eastern part of Finland.

L. **ENARE.**—In the north-western part of Lapland.

**DRONTHEIM FIORD.**—In the western part of Norway—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**BERGEN BAY AND BUKKE FIORD.**—In the south-western part of Norway—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

## RIVERS IN EUROPE.

**ONEGA R.**—Rises in a small lake in the northern interior of Russia—flows first a northerly, then a north-easterly, and lastly, a north-westerly course into the White Sea—it is 300 miles long.—The town of Onega is situated at its mouth.

**DWINA R.**—Formed by the junction of the S. and V. rivers, in the north-eastern interior of Russia—flows a north-westerly course into the White Sea—and is 700 miles long—The town of A. is situated at its mouth.

**MEZENE R.**—Rises in the north of the eastern part of Russia—flows a north-westerly course into the White Sea—and is 400 miles long.—The town of M. is situated near its mouth.

**PETCHORA R.**—Rises in the Ural mountains, in the north-eastern part of Russia—flows first a winding northerly, then a westerly, and lastly, a northerly course into the Arctic Ocean—and is 600 miles long.

**VOLGA R.**—Rises in the western interior of Russia—in about 57° of N. Latitude—at an elevation of 900 feet above the level of the ocean—flows first a south-easterly, then a north-easterly, then a south-easterly, then an easterly, then a south-westerly, and lastly, a south-easterly course—passing through the interior part of Russia—forming part of the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia—flows into the Caspian Sea—and is 2000 miles long.—T., S., S., K., N., K., J., and T., are situated on it.

**BEILA R.**—An eastern branch of the Kama.

**KAMA R.**—Rises in the north-eastern interior of Russia—flows first a north-easterly, then an easterly, then a southerly, and lastly, a south-westerly course—and forms a junction with the Volga—it is about 900 miles long.—Perm is situated on it.

**VIATKA R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Russia—flows first a general westerly, then winds round to the south, in form of a crescent—after which, it takes a south-easterly direction, and unites with the Kama—it is 450 miles long.—The town of Viatka is situated on it.

**MOSKVA R.**—Rises in the interior part of Russia—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly course—is a branch of the Oka river. The city of Moscow is situated on it—and has a population of 350,000.—About two-thirds of Moscow was destroyed by fire in 1812.—The conflagration being the act of the Russian government—for the purpose of rendering it impossible for the French army to winter in the city.

**OKA R.**—Rises in the interior part of Russia—unites with the Moskva—and flows first a south-easterly, then a north-easterly course—is a branch of the Volga.—K. is situated on it.

**MEDVIEDITZA R.**—Rises in the east of the southern part of Russia—flows a south-westerly course—is a branch of Don river.

**KHOPER R.**—Rises in the south-eastern interior of Russia—flows a southerly course—is a branch of Don river.

**DON R.**—Rises in the interior part of Russia—flows first a general south-easterly, then a south-westerly course—forming part of the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia—flows into the Sea of Azov—it is 1000 miles long.—The towns of T., V., and New T., are situated on it.

**DONETZ R.**—Rises in the southern interior of Russia—flows first a southerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a south-westerly course—is a branch of the Don river—and is 450 miles long.

**DNIEPER R.**—Rises in the interior part of Russia—flows first a south-westerly, then a westerly, then a southerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a south-westerly course into the Black Sea—it is 1000 miles long.—The towns of S., M., K., and C., are situated on it.

**DESNA R.**—Rises in the southern interior of Russia—flows a south-east, a southerly, and lastly, a south-westerly course—is a branch of the Dnieper river—and is 400 miles long.—T. is situated on it.

**PRIPETS R.**—Formed by two branches in the south-western part of Russia—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly course—is a branch of the Dnieper river—and is 450 miles long.

**BOG R.**—Rises in the south-western part of Russia—flows a south-easterly course into the Black Sea—and is 400 miles long.

**DNIESTER R.**—Rises in the north-eastern part of Austria—flows a south-easterly course, through the south-western part of Russia into the Black Sea—and is 500 miles long.

**PRUTH R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Austria—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a southerly course—forming part of the boundary between Russia and Turkey—is a branch of the Danube river—and is 400 miles long.

**DANUBE R.**—Rises in the eastern declivity of the Black Forest—in the south-eastern part of Baden—in about  $48^{\circ}$  of N. latitude—at an elevation of 2178 feet above the level of the ocean—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly, then an easterly, then a southerly, then a general south-easterly, then an easterly, then a winding north-easterly, and lastly, an easterly course—passing through Württemberg, Bavaria, Austria, and Turkey—forming part of the boundary between Austria and Turkey, and Turkey and Russia—flows into the Black Sea by several mouths—it is 1600 miles long.—The towns of U., R., L., V., B., O., P., P., B., W., N., R. S., I., and L., are situated on it.

**THEISS R.**—Rises in the south-western declivity of the Carpathian mountains—in the eastern part of Austria—flows first a north-west-erly, then a south-westerly, and lastly, a southerly course—is a branch of the Danube river—and is 450 miles long.

**INN R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Switzerland—flows first a north-easterly, then a northerly, and lastly, an easterly course—through Tyrol and Bavaria—and forming part of the boundary between Bavaria and Austria—is a branch of the Danube—it is 300 miles long.

**DRAVE R.**—Rises among the Alps mountains—in the south-western part of Austria—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of the Danube—and is 400 miles long.

**SAVE R.**—Rises among the Alps mountains, in the south-western part of Austria—flows first a south-easterly, then an easterly course—forming part of the boundary between Austria and Turkey—is a branch of the Danube, and is 400 miles long.

**MARITZA R.**—Rises in the south-eastern interior of Turkey—flows first an easterly, then a southerly course, into the Archipelago.—

The town of Adrianople is situated on it—and has a population of 100,000.

**TIBER R.**—Rises among the Appenine mountains, in the northern part of Popedom—flows a general southerly course, into the Mediterranean Sea—it is 150 miles long.—The city of Rome is situated on it, about 16 miles from its mouth—and has a population of 150,000.

**Po R.**—Rises in the south-western part of Sardinia—flows first a north-easterly, then an easterly course—separating the southern part of Lombardy and Venice from the northern part of Parma, Modena and Popedom—flows into the Gulf of Venice by several mouths.—It is 450 miles long.—Turin, the capital of Sardinia, P., P., C. and M. are situated on it.

**RHONE R.**—Rises in the northern declivity of the Alps mountains—in the southern part of Switzerland—in about  $46^{\circ} 30'$  of north latitude—at an elevation of 5780 feet above the level of the sea—but it scarcely assumes the form of a river till its junction with three or four other streams, at the foot of the glacier of its own name—a beautiful fan-shaped cluster of ice—the lower edge of which is 5470 feet above the sea.—Its general course through Switzerland is west. It then flows southerly, inclining to the west, forming part of the boundary between Sardinia and France—after which it flows first a north-westerly, then a westerly, and lastly a southerly course—into the Gulf of Lyons.—It is 550 miles long.—The city of Lyons is situated at the junction of the Rhone and Saone rivers—has a population of 200,000, and is the greatest manufacturing town in France.

**SAONE R.**—Rises in the eastern part of France—flows first a south-westerly, then a southerly course—and unites with the Rhone at Lyons.

**Ebro R.**—Rises in the northern part of Spain—flows a south-easterly course into the Mediterranean Sea—is 350 miles long.—The towns of T., S. and V. are situated on it.

**GUADALQUIVIR R.**—Rises in the south-eastern interior of Spain—flows a south-westerly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 400 miles long.—The towns of X., S. and C. are situated on it.

**GUADIANA R.**—Rises in the eastern interior of Spain—flows first a south-westerly, then a westerly, and lastly a southerly course—forming part of the boundary between Spain and Portugal—flows into the Atlantic Ocean, and is 500 miles long.

**TAGUS R.**—Rises in the north-eastern interior of Spain—flows first a south-westerly, then a westerly, and lastly a south-westerly course—through the interior part of Spain and Portugal into the Atlantic Ocean.—It is 550 miles long.—The towns of L., T., T., and M. are situated on it.

**MONDEGO R.**—Rises in the eastern part of Portugal—flows a south-westerly course into the Atlantic Ocean.—The town of C. is situated on it.

**DOURO R.**—Rises in the north-eastern interior of Spain flows first a westerly, then a south-westerly, and lastly a westerly course—forming part of the boundary between Spain and Portugal—passing through the northern part of Portugal into the Atlantic Ocean.—It is 450 miles long.—The towns of O., V., B. and S. are situated on it.

**MINHO R.**—Rises in the north-western part of Spain—flows

general south-westerly course into the Atlantic Ocean—In the latter part of its course it forms part of the boundary between Spain and Portugal—It is 150 miles long.

**GIRONDE R.**—Formed by the junction of the Garonne and Dordogne rivers, in the south-western part of France—flows a north-westerly course into the Bay of Biscay—and is 300 miles long.

**GARONNE R.**—Rises in the Auvergne mountains, in the southern part of France—flows first a little south of a westerly, then a north-westerly course—unites with the Dordogne, and forms the Gironde river.—The towns of B., M., and T. are situated on it.

**DORDOGNE R.**—Rises in the Auvergne mountains, in the southern interior of France—flows first a south-westerly, then a westerly course—unites with the Garonne, and forms the Gironde.

**LOIRE R.**—Rises in the southern part of France—flows first a northerly—then a north-westerly, and lastly a westerly course, into the Bay of Biscay.—It is 650 miles long.—The towns of N., A., T., O., B., and L. are situated on it.

**SEINE R.**—Rises in the eastern part of France—flows a general north-westerly course, into the English Channel—is 450 miles long. The towns of H., R., R., C., T., and P. are situated on it.

**SCHELDT R.**—Rises in the western part of Belgium—flows first a little north of an easterly, then a north-westerly course, into the North Sea.—It is 200 miles long.—The towns of A., M., B., and G. are situated on it.

**MEUSE R.**—Rises in the eastern part of France—flows first a northerly—then inclines to the north-west—again flows a northerly, then a north-easterly—and lastly a westerly course, passing through the south-eastern part of Holland, and southern part of Belgium, into the North Sea.—About 40 miles from its mouth, it unites with a branch of the Rhine, but still retains the name of Meuse.—It is 400 miles long.—The towns of L., H., and N. are situated on it.

**RHINE R.**—Rises in the northern declivity of the Alps mountains—in the southern part of Switzerland—in about  $46^{\circ} 40'$  of north latitude—at an elevation of 6581 feet above the level of the ocean—flows first a north-easterly, then a northerly, then a westerly, then a northerly, then a north-easterly and northerly—and lastly a winding north-westerly course—passing through the eastern part of Switzerland, and through lake Constance—forming, in connection with the lake, the boundary between Switzerland and Wirtemberg, Switzerland and Baden, Baden and France—flowing through Hesse Darmstadt, Westphalia, and Holland, into the North Sea.—It is 950 miles long.—The towns of R., C., M., M., S., B., and S. are situated on it.—In the first part of its course it flows through the magnificent and stupendous ravine of the Rheinwald—enclosed on both sides by almost perpendicular rocks—rising 3000 feet above the river, and clothed to their very summits in stately firs.—Three miles below the town of Schaffhausen—the river, running in a narrow channel—between lofty rocks—and divided by craggy islets—falls over a ledge of limestone 76 feet in height—forming one of the most splendid cataracts in Europe.

**EMS R.**—Rises in the north-eastern part of Westphalia—flows first a north-westerly, then a northerly course, through the western part of Hanover, into the North Sea—is 150 miles long.

**WESER R.**—Is formed by the junction of the Fulda and Werra rivers—in the northern part of Hesse Cassel—flows a general north-easterly course—(though with numerous windings)—passing through Hanover, into the North Sea—and is 300 miles long.

**ELBE R.**—Rises in the west of the northern part of Austria—flows first a northerly—then a general north-westerly course—passing through the interior part of Saxony and western part of Prussia—and forming the boundary between Mecklenburg and Hanover—Hanover and Holstein—flows into the North Sea.—It is 600 miles long.—The towns of H., A., M., D., P., L., and H. are situated on it.

**ODOR R.**—Rises in the northern part of Austria—flows first a north-westerly—then a northerly course, through Prussia, into the Baltic Sea.—It is 450 miles long.—The towns of B., F., and S. are situated on it.

**WARTHA R.**—Rises in the south-western part of Poland—flows a general north-westerly course—is a branch of the Odor river, and is 300 miles long.—The town of Posen is situated on it.

**VISTULA R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Prussia—flows first an easterly, then a north-easterly—then bears a little west of a northerly—then a winding westerly—and lastly a northerly course—forming part of the boundary between Austria and Poland—flowing through Poland and the north-eastern part of Prussia, into the Gulf of Dantick.—It is 550 miles long.—Its most southern branch, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, is, a short distance from its source, precipitated over a fall 180 feet high.—The towns of C., W., T., and D. are situated on it.

**BUG R.**—Rises in the north-eastern part of Austria—flows a general north-westerly course—passing through Poland—is a branch of the Vistula river, and is 300 miles long.

**NIEMAN R.**—Rises in the west of the southern part of Russia—flows first, with numerous windings—a westerly, then a northerly, and lastly a westerly course—through the north-eastern part of Prussia into the Baltic Sea—and is 400 miles long.—The towns of W. and G. are situated on it.

**DUNA R.**—Rises in the western interior of Russia—flows first a south-westerly, then a north-westerly course, into the Gulf of Riga—and is 350 miles long.—The towns of R., D., and W. are situated on it.

**UMEA R.**—Rises in the western part of Lapland—flows first a southerly, then a south-westerly course, into the northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia—is 250 miles long.

**KEMI R.**—Rises in the western part of Lapland—flows a southerly course into the northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia.

**TORNEA R.**—Rises in the north-eastern part of Sweden—flows a southerly course—forming the boundary between Sweden and Lapland—and falls into the head of the Gulf of Bothnia.—It is 250 miles long.—The town of T. is situated near its mouth.

**KALIX AND LULIA Rs.**—Rise in the north-western part of Sweden—flow a south-easterly course into the Gulf of Bothnia—one 250, and the other 200 miles long.

**SKELLEFTEA, INDAL, AND LJUSNA Rs.**—Rise in the western part

of Sweden—flow a south-easterly course into the Gulf of Bothnia—200, 150, and 200 miles long.

**DAL R.**—Rises in the western part of Sweden—flows first a south-easterly, then a northerly course—into the southern part of the Gulf of Bothnia.—It is 300 miles long.

**CLARA R.**—Rises in the western part of Sweden—flows first a south-easterly, then a south-westerly course—passing through lake Wener into the Cattegat.—It is 250 miles long.

**GLÖMMEN R.**—Rises in the interior of the southern part of Norway—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course—into the Skager Rack.—It is 250 miles long.

**THAMES R.**—Rises in the southern part of England—flows generally an easterly course into the North Sea.—It is 200 miles long.—London, the capital of England, is situated on it—about 60 miles from its mouth—has a population of 1,875,000.—Is probably the largest—and is the *greatest commercial* city in the world.—There are six splendid bridges over the Thames at London—and a tunnel passing under the river—consisting of two arched carriage ways—each 15 feet high by 12 wide.

**SEVERN R.**—Rises in the northern interior of Wales—flows first a winding south-easterly, then a south-westerly course—through the western part of England, into Bristol Channel.—It is 200 miles long.—The towns of S., W., G., and B. are situated on it.

**HUMBER R.**—Is formed by the junction of the Ouse and Trent—in the eastern part of England—flows a south-easterly course into the North Sea.

**SHANNON R.**—Rises in the northern interior of Ireland—flows a general south-westerly course into the Atlantic Ocean.—It is 200 miles long.

**BANN R.**—Flows a northerly course from lake Neagh, into the Atlantic Ocean.

**BOYNE R.**—Rises in the eastern interior of Ireland—flows a north-easterly course into the Irish Sea.

**BARROW R.**—Rises in the south-eastern interior of Ireland—flows a southerly course into the Atlantic Ocean.

**TWEED R.**—Rises in the southern part of Scotland—flows an easterly course into the North Sea.

**TAY R.**—Rises in the interior part of Scotland—flows a general south-easterly course into the Firth of Tay.

**SPEY R.**—Rises in the northern interior of Scotland—flows a north-easterly course into Murray Firth.

### ISLANDS OF EUROPE.

**CYPRESS I.**—In the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea—south of Asia Minor, and west of Syria—it is 140 miles long, and 56 wide.

**RHODES' I.**—In the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea—near the south-western coast of Asia Minor—46 miles long, and 16 wide.

**CANDIA I.**—In the Mediterranean Sea—south of the Archipelago, and south-west of Asia Minor—160 miles long, and 40 wide.—The towns of Candia and Canea are situated on it.

**SAMOS, SCIO, AND METELIN Is.**—In the eastern part of the Grecian Archipelago, near the western coast of Asia Minor.—Scio and Metelin have towns of the same names as the islands.

**LEMNOS I.**—In the northern part of the Grecian Archipelago—south of the eastern part of Turkey.

**NEGROPONT I.**—In the western part of the Archipelago—near the eastern coast of Greece—110 miles long, and from 4 to 26 wide.—The town of Negropont is situated on it—and has a population of 10,000.

**NAXIA I.**—In the Grecian Archipelago—south-east of Negropont.—The town of Naxia is situated on it.

**CERIGO I.**—In the Mediterranean Sea—south of the Morea.

**ZANTE I.**—One of the Ionian islands—in the Mediterranean Sea—west of Greece.

**CEPHALONIA I.**—One of the Ionian islands—in the Mediterranean Sea—west of Greece, and north of Zante I.

**CORFU I.**—One of the Ionian islands—in the Mediterranean Sea—south-west of Turkey.

**MALTA I.**—In the Mediterranean Sea—south of the island of Sicily.—Noted for being the place where St. Paul was shipwrecked.

—The town of Valetta is situated on it—has a population of 60,000.

**SICILY I.**—In the Mediterranean Sea—south of the kingdom of Naples—from the most south-western point of which it is separated by the Strait of Messina—and is north-east of Tunis—from which it is separated by a channel 85 miles in width—its length is 180 miles, and greatest breadth 117—area 9900 square miles—population 2,000,000.—The towns of M., S., C., G., M., T., and P. are situated on it.

**LIPARI Is.**—In the Mediterranean Sea—north of the eastern part of Sicily—and west of the southern part of Naples.—Mount Stromboli, on one of these islands—is a volcano 2882 feet high—flames of fire have been issuing from its crater incessantly, for a period of more than 2000 years.—The light is seen, at night, at a distance of 100 miles—and serves as a light-house to mariners.

**SARDINIA I.**—In the Mediterranean Sea—west of Naples—east of Spain, and south of Corsica island—from which it is separated by the Strait of Bonifacio—it is 168 miles long, and 90 wide—area 10,000 square miles.—The towns of S., C., and O. are situated on it.

**CORSICA I.**—In the Mediterranean Sea—south-east of the kingdom of Sardinia—and north of the island of Sardinia—(which constitutes a part of the kingdom)—from which it is separated by the Strait of Bonifacio—it is 116 miles long, and 50 wide.—The towns of B., C., and Ajaccio, the birth-place of Napoleon Bonaparte, are situated on it.

**ELBA I.**—In the Mediterranean Sea—west of Tuscany—noted for being the place where Napoleon Bonaparte was banished in 1814.

**BALEARIC ISLES, (including MINORCA, MAJORCA, AND IVICA.)**—In the Mediterranean Sea—east of Spain.

**JERSEY, GUERNSEY, AND ALDERNEY Is.**—In the English Channel—near the north-western coast of France.

**SCILLY Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—south-west of England.

**I. OF WIGHT.**—In the English Channel—near the southern coast of England.

**ANGLESEA I.**—In the Irish Sea—near the north-western coast of Wales.

**I. OF MAN.**—In the northern part of the Irish Sea—south of Scotland.

**ACHIL I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—near the western coast of Ireland.

**HEBRIDES Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—west of Scotland—their whole number amounts to nearly 200.

**MULL AND SKY Is.**—Next to Lewis, the largest of the Hebrides—in the Atlantic Ocean, near the western coast of Scotland.

**LEWIS I.**—The largest of the Hebrides—in the Atlantic Ocean—west of the northern part of Scotland.

**ORKNEY Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—north of the eastern part of Scotland—from which they are separated by the Pentland Firth—Pomona or Mainland is the largest.—There are 67 of these islands.

**SHETLAND Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—120 miles north-east of Scotland.

**FAROE Is.**—A group in the Atlantic Ocean—about 200 miles north-west of the Shetland islands—the largest of which are Osteroe, Stromoe, and Suderoe.

**QUALOE AND SOROE Is.**—In the Arctic Ocean—north of Norway.

**SENJEN, LANGOE, AND LOFFODEN Is.**—In the Arctic Ocean, near the western coast of the northern part of Norway.

**VIGTEN AND HITTEREN Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—near the western coast of Norway.

**FUNEN I.**—In the south-western part of the Baltic Sea—east of the Peninsula of Jutland—from which it is separated by the Little Belt—and west of Zealand island—from which it is separated by the Great Belt.

**ZEALAND I.**—In the south-western part of the Baltic Sea—west of the most southern part of Sweden—from which it is separated by the Sound—it is 80 miles long, and 65 wide—area 2800 square miles.—Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is situated on it—and has a population of 119,000.

**BORNHOLM I.**—In the Baltic Sea—south of Sweden, and north of Prussia.

**RUGEN I.**—In the Baltic Sea—north of the western part of Prussia—from which it is separated by a strait two miles in width—area 340 square miles.—It was formerly much larger—a part of the island—probably one half—having been swallowed up in the middle ages by the sea.

**OLAND I.**—In the Baltic Sea—near the eastern coast of southern part of Sweden—from which it is separated by the Strait of Calmar—varying from 2 to 20 miles in width.

**GOTHLAND I.**—In the Baltic Sea—east of the southern part of Sweden, and north-east of Oland island.

**OESEL AND DAGO Is.**—In the eastern part of the Baltic Sea—at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga—and near the western coast of Russia.

**ALAND I.**—East of Sweden, at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia.

### MOUNTAINS OF EUROPE.

**DOVREFIELD MTS.**—Extend through the interior of the southern part of Norway—their general direction north-east and south-west.

**SCANDINAVIAN RANGE.**—Forms the boundary between Sweden and Norway—their course is north-east and south-west—7600 feet high.

**URAL Mts.**—Form the boundary between Russia and Siberia—their course is north and south.—These mountains are exceedingly rich in mines of gold, copper, and iron—and scarcely a year passes without some new deposits being discovered.

**CARPATHIAN Mts.**—Extend through the northern and north-eastern interior of Austria—and separate the north-eastern and southern parts of Austria—from the northern and north-eastern parts of Turkey—they are 550 miles long, and 8600 feet high.—In respect to mineral wealth—these mountains stand pre-eminent among the various ranges of Europe—nearly every metal, and all in abundance, are found in the Carpathians.—Rock Salt is also one of the treasures of these mountains.—The Salt Mines of Wieliczka, are 9500 feet in extent, from east to west—3600 feet from north to south—and 1220 feet in depth.

**BALKAN Mts.**—Extend through Turkey—from the Gulf of Venice to the Black Sea—branching off in various directions—they are 700 miles in length.

**ALPS Mts.**—Separate Austria from Lombardy and Venice—Lombardy and Venice from Switzerland—Switzerland from Sardinia—and Sardinia from France.—Extending somewhat in the form of a crescent—from the Gulf of Genoa to the head of the Gulf of Venice.—Mount Blanc, the highest summit, situated in the north-western part of Sardinia—is 15,533 feet high.

**APENNINE Mts.**—Extend through the interior part of Italy—their course is north-west and south-east—greatest height 11,000 feet.

**CEVENNES Mts.**—Extend through the southern and eastern parts of France—their course is north-east and south-west—5292 feet high.

**AUVERGNE Mts.**—In the southern interior of France—their course is north-west and south-east—6470 feet high.

**MONTSERRAT Mt.**—In the north-eastern part of Spain.

**MT. VESUVIUS.**—A volcanic mountain, in the south-western part of the kingdom of Naples—10 miles south-east of the city of Naples—it is 3932 feet high—and is the only active volcano of any consequence in continental Europe. From the period of the earliest records, down to the reign of Titus Vespasian—this volcano appears to have been extinct—and it was only from the appearance of its crater—and its cavernous structure—that Strabo conjectured it might have been on fire.

But in the first year of the reign of Titus—and 79th of the Christian era—this volcano, which had been so long dormant, burst forth with renewed and tremendous violence—in one of the most destructive eruptions, of which history has preserved any record—as if, through the long centuries of its sleep and silence, it had been gathering up strength for this one grand exhibition of its awful magnificence and power. The large and flourishing cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, near the sea, were entirely overwhelmed by its lava and ashes—and even the figure of the coast was so materially changed, that for a period of 1600 years, all traces of the buried cities were lost—and they were only discovered by accident, during the last century. In 1748, some peasants employed in cutting a ditch, met with the ruins of Pompeii—which soon became an object of interest and attraction. In 1755, extensive excavations

were commenced, and have been continued up to the present time. A great number of highly interesting antiquities have been brought to light. One may, indeed, at present, promenade the streets, and visit the shops, theatres, and temples of this long forgotten city. Every thing seems to be in a state of extraordinary preservation.

**Mt. ETNA.**—A volcanic mountain, in the eastern part of the I. of Sicily—10,870 feet high.—It is entirely distinct from, and independent of any other mountain range—and is 87 miles in circumference.

Previous to the eruptions of this volcano, local earthquakes are felt—hollow intonations heard—irregular clouds of smoke appear—and volcanic lightnings are seen darting from the top of the mountain.—The agitations increase, till at length a terrific discharge of red-hot stones, flakes of fire, ashes, sand, or other substances, accompanied with vast volumes of smoke, takes place with sudden and tremendous violence. These eruptions are generally followed or accompanied by the outbreak of a torrent of lava. If this current of liquid fire be stopped, by inequalities of the ground—a portion cools, and the rest topples over it. Sometimes it overwhelms whole cities, villages, and tracts of country.

The city of Catania is situated near its base, and is surrounded by walls. In the year 1669, an eruption of Etna occurred, in which case, the lava accumulated against the walls of Catania—which were 60 feet high—until it rose to the top—and then poured over in a fiery cascade—destroying a large portion of the city. So great was the mass accumulated on this occasion, that it was eight years in cooling. Fourteen towns and villages were entirely overwhelmed by the lava and ashes—and it was estimated that 27,000 persons perished.

**SIERRA NEVADA.**—In the southern part of Spain—their course is east and west—Mulahacen, the highest peak, is 11,678 feet high.

**SIERRA MORENA.**—In the southern interior of Spain—extending nearly in an easterly and westerly direction—and are 5883 feet high.

**SIERRA GUADALUPE.**—Extend through the interior part of Spain—and south-eastern part of Portugal—and between the Tagus and Guadiana rivers.

**SIERRA ESTRELLA.**—Extend through Spain and Portugal, north of Tagus river, and are 8520 feet high.

**CANTABRIA Mts.**—Extend through the northern part of Spain, in an easterly and westerly direction, and are 11,200 feet high.

**GRAMPIAN HILLS.**—Extend east and west through the interior part of Scotland.—Ben Nevis, the highest peak, is 4368 feet high.

**CHEVIOT HILLS.**—Form part of the boundary between Scotland and England—extending north-east and south-west—they are 2658 feet high.

**Mt. SNOWDON.**—In the northern part of Wales—3570 feet high.

### CAPES IN EUROPE.

**NORTH CAPE.**—A north-eastern point of Norway—extending into the Arctic Ocean.

**C. SVIATOI.**—A north-eastern point of Lapland—extending into the Arctic Ocean.

**C. MATAPAN.**—A southern point of the Morea—extending into the Mediterranean Sea.

**C. PASSARO.**—A south-eastern point of Sicily, extending into the Mediterranean Sea.

**C. TEULADO.**—A south-westerly point of Sardinia I.—extending into the Mediterranean Sea.

**C. ST. ANTONIO.**—An eastern point of Spain—extending into the Mediterranean Sea.

**C. DE GATT.**—A south-eastern point of Spain—extending into the Mediterranean Sea.

**C. ST. VINCENT.**—A south-western point of Portugal—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**C. FINISTERRE.**—A western point of the northern part of Spain—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**C. ORTEGAL.**—The north-western point of Spain—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**LAND's END.**—The south-western point of England—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**C. CLEAR.**—A south-western point of Ireland—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**THE NAZE.**—A southern point of Norway—extending into the North Sea.

### QUESTIONS

ON THE

### MAP OF EUROPE.

<i>Where is the</i>	<i>Malta I.</i>	<i>Rugen I.</i>
White Sea.	Sea of Marmora.	Cantabrian Mts.
English Channel.	Cevennes Mts.	Mediterranean Sea.
Str. of Yenikale.	Str. of Dardanelles.	L. Geneva.
Dal R.	Corsica I.	Zealand I.
Guadalquivir R.	Land's End.	G. of Genoa.
Loffoden Is.	Dwina R.	Cattegat.
Elba I.	Cerigo I.†	Balkan Mts.
G. of Bothnia.	C. St. Vincent.	C. Teulada.
C. Matapan.	North Sea.	Mt. Blanc.
Oesel I.	Corfu‡ I.	Onega R.
Irish Sea.	Baltic Sea.	Pruth R.
G. Taranto.	C. Sviatoi.	Cephalonia§ I.
C. Finisterre.	C. Passaro.	Str. of Gibraltar.
Petchora R.	L. Peipus.	Aland I.
B. of Biscay.	C. De Gatt.	Str. of Otranto.
Auvergne Mts.	Skye I.	G. of Finland.
N. Channel.	Sea of Azof.	Lipari I.
Sierra Morena Mts.	Seine R.	Achil I.
L. Ladoga.	G. of Lyons.	G. of Venice.
Zante* I.	I. of Man.	Str. of Messina.
C. Clear.	G. of Dantzic.	L. Garda.
Gothland I.	Lemnos I.	L. Wetter.

\* Called also Zacynthus (*zaz-sin'thus*.)

† Called also Cythe'ra.

‡ Called also Cory'ra.

§ Called also Cephalle'nia.

Candia I.	Savoy.	Cyprus I.
Minho R.	Bantry B.	Majorca I.
Black Sea.	Mt. Etna.	Don R.
Zuyder Zee.	Str. of Bonifacio.	Danube R.
Clara R.	Moldavia.	Bog R.
Volga R.	Duna R.	Jersey I.
Torneå R.	Tiber R.	L. Purus.
Ebro R.	Ch. of Constantinople.	Scio I.
Donegal B.	Galicia.	<i>How do the Waters of the Don R. reach the Ocean?</i>
L. Maelar (Mälar or Mälaren.)	Dalmatia.	Shannon R.
Metelin I.	Oder R.	Firth of Clyde.
Mt. Vesuvius.	G. of Athens.	Vistula R.
Grampian Hills.	Str. of Dover.	Jutland.
L. Ilmen.	Tyrol.	T. Waterloo.
Glommen R.	Servia.	Maritza R.
Dniester R.	G. of Burgas.	Douro R.
Tagus R.	Drave R.	Rhone R.
Negropont I.	Ural Mts.	Loire.
I. of Wight.	Crimea.	Thames R.
Rhine R.	Samos I.	
Po R.	Hungary.	

### PROMISCUOUS QUESTIONS.

<i>Where is the</i>	Vacassar B.	Sabine R.
Gulf of Georgia.	Delaware B.	Saginaw B.
Tampa B.	Piscataqua R.	B. of Biscay.
Bay of Fundy.	C. Fear R.	Auvergne Mts.
Ottawa R.	Muskingum R.	N. Channel.
Severn R.	Juniata R.	Sierra Morena Mts.
Penobscot R.	Buzzard's B.	L. Ladoga.
Potomac R.	Ogeechee R.	Zante I.
Santee R.	Casco B.	C. Clear.
Savannah R.	C. Matapan.	Winnipiseogee L.
Green R.	Oesel I.	Monistic R.
Galveston B.	Irish Sea.	Cedar R.
York R.	G. of Taranto.	Brazos R.
Schuylkill R.	C. Finisterre.	Mobile B.
Welcome G.	Petchora R.	Arctic Highlands.
Pr. Wm. Sound.	B. of Campeachy.	Rainy L.
G. of California.	Richmond G.	L. Chapala.
Disco I.	Southampton I.	Norton Sound.
Anticosti I.	G. of Tehuantepec.	Spanish Peaks.
Charlotte Harbor.	L. Cayman.	Gr. Bear L.
Ardencaple Inlet.	G. of Canso.	I. of Pines.
White Sea.	Koksak R.	Gothland L.
Loffoden I.	Churchill R.	Malta I.
English Channel.	Chesapeake B.	Sea of Marmora.
Str. of Yenikale.	Saco R.	Cevennes Mts.
Dal R.	Yazoo R.	Land's End.
Guadalquivir R.	Licking R.	Str. of Dardanelles.
Elba I.	Oneida L.	Corsica I.
G. of Bothnia.	Vineyard Sound.	Dwina R.

Albemarle Sd.	Rugen I.	G. of Venice.
Green Mts.	Cantabrian Mts.	Str. of Messina.
Sabine L.	Mediterranean Sea.	L. Garda.
Mohawk R.	L. Geneva.	L. Wetter.
New Inlet.	Zealand I.	Candia I.
Roanoke R.	G. of Genoa.	Minho R.
L. Island Sound.	Icy C.	Black Sea.
San Francisco B.	Sable I.	Zuyder Zee.
C. Walsingham.	Cosiguina Mt.	Mississippi R.
C. Mendocino.	Tule Lakes.	Clara R.
C. Robertson.	L. Manitoba.	Ohio R.
Sabine I.	Bathurst Inlet.	<i>How do the waters of Green B. reach the Ocean.</i>
L. Chelekhof, (or Shelekhof.)	Musquito B.	Waters of the Don R.
C. St. Vincent.	C. Cannaveral.	Coronation G.
North Sea.	Corn Is.	Bonair I.
Corfu I.	Grand Bank.	Vancouver's I.
Baltic Sea.	Gr. Salt L.	G. Sandy Desert.
C. Sviatoi.	C. Hatteras.	Mt. St. Elias.
C. Passaro.	C. Catoche.	Pr. Edward's I.
Lewis I.	Black Mt.	Davis Str.
L. Peipus.	Black Hills.	C. Closterbay.
Big Sandy R.	Seneca L.	Sitka I.
Pensacola B.	Delaware R.	Ungava B.
Genesee R.	Grand R.	Bermudas Is.
Tar R.	Rum R.	Mt. Hooker.
Miami R.	Cattegat.	Mohegan Mts.
C. Cod.	Balkan Mts.	Mt. Etna.
Rappahannock R.	C. Teulada.	L. Memphramagog.
Skeneateles L.	Onega R.	St. Joseph's R.
Moosehead L.	Pruth R.	Pittsburg.
Flint R.	Cephalonia I.	Portland.
Jan Mayen I.	Str. of Gibraltar.	Buffalo.
Ignacio I.	Aland I.	L. Pontchartrain.
Q. Charlotte's Sd.	Str. of Otranto.	Ozark Mts.
L. Mistissinny.	G. of Finland.	Volga R.
Bahama Is.	Lipari I.	Torneå R.
C. Race.	Achil I.	Ebro R.
Skye I.	Mt. Hecla.	Donegal B.
Sea of Azof.	Merida.	L. Maelar.
C. De Gatt.	Matanzas.	Metelin I.
Seine R.	C. Corrientes.	Mt. Vesuvius.
G. of Lyons.	C. St. Antonio.	King's C.
I. of Man.	C. Chudleigh.	Pt. De Witt Clinton.
G. of Dantzic.	B. of Guatemala.	C. St. Lewis.
Wabash R.	Wachusetts Mt.	C. Orford.
L. Erie.	C. Henry.	Amaticque B.
Elk L.	Pearl R.	Catskill Mts.
Muscle Shoals.	James R.	Altamaha R.
Muscongus B.	Tongue R.	Chesuncook L.
L. Champlain.	Nantucket I.	L. Michigan.
Mars Hill.	Barataria B.	Spirit L.
Lemnos I.	Connecticut R.	
	Itasca L.	

Baltimore.	Hungary.	Red R.
Sabine City.	Bantry B.	Hudson R.
Galveston City.	Oder R.	Chattahoochee R.
Mobile.	G. of Athens.	Okefinokee Swamp.
Nashville.	Cyprus I.	Shannon R.
Thunder B.	Str. of Bonifacio.	Firth of Clyde.
Grampian Hills.	Str. of Dover.	Pictured Rocks.
Dniester R.	Gr. Pedee R.	Vistula R.
Tagus R.	Tombigbee R.	Jutland.
Negropont.	Martha's Vineyard.	T. Waterloo.
I. of Wight.	B. Stone L.	L. Nicaragua.
Po R.	Mt. Jorullo.	T. St. John's.
Galicia.	Temiscouata L.	T. Matamoras.
Savoy.	Aransas Inlet.	St. Domingo.
Water Volcano.	L. George.	Trinidad I.
Cumberland Str.	Athabasca L.	Rio del Norte.
Deer L.	C. Elizabeth.	Maritza R.
Pt. Beechey.	C. Gracias a Dios.	Douro R.
C. Farewell.	L. Slave L.	Rhone R.
Santa Cruz I.	Ural Mts.	Loire R.
Byam Martin I.	B. of Honduras.	Thames R.
Osage R.	C. St. Lucas.	Rocky Mts.
Yellowstone R.	Behring's Strait.	Tennessee R.
Iceland.	Jamaica I.	Merrimack R.
Colorado R.	T. Montreal.	T. St. Louis.
Monongahela R.	T. Guanaxuato.	<i>Bound Pa.</i>
Dalmatia.	Quebec.	Neuse R.
Rhine R.	Illinois R.	

## DIVISIONS OF ASIA.

Siberia, Tobolsk.	Malacca, M-a.	Khiva, Khiva.
Chinese Empire—	Siam, Bangkok—	Khokan, Khokan—
Chinese Tartary.	(or Bangkok.)	Bokhara, Bokhara.
Corea, Kingkitao—	Birmah, Monchaboo.	Koondooz.
Mantchooria.	Hindostan, Calcutta—	Persia, Teheran—
Mongolia.	Bengal, Calcutta.	Arabia, Mecca.
Soongaria—	Agra, Agra—	Syria, Damascus—
Little Bokhara.	Madras, Madras.	Turkey, Constantino-
Little Thibet—	Bombay, Bombay—	ple.
Thibet, Lassa.	Lahore, Lahore.	Mesopotamia—
China, Pekin—	Beloochistan, Kelat—	Koordistan.
Empire of Japan,	Afghanistan, Cabool.	Armenia.
Yeddo, (written also Jeddo and Iedo.)	Herat, Herat—	Asia Minor—
Anam, Hue—	Independent Tartary.	Georgia, Tefis.
	Kirguis Country.	Circassia.—
	Turcomania—	

## NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

Arctic Ocean.	Gulf of Obi—	Gulf of Lena.
Sea of Kara.	Yenisei G.	Behring's St. 40 m. w.

		RIVERS.	
Sea of Kamtchatka.	Obi, 25.		Jordan, 1½—
Sea of Okhotsk, 700 m. w.	Tobol, 7.		Waters of Lebanon.
Sea of Yesso, (or Jesso.)	Ishim, 8— Irtysh, 20. Cashgar, 7.		ISLANDS.
Channel of Tartary.	Yenisei, 23—		Nova Zembla I.
Perouse (pe-rooz') Strait—	Selinga. Angara.		Kotelnoi.
Str. of Matsmay.	Tungooska, 15—		New Siberia—
Yeddo B.	Piacina.		Liaghoff (or Liakhov.)
Sea of Japan, 600 m. w.—	Khatanga. Anabara—		Behring's Is.
Str. of Corea.	Olensk.		Aleutian Is.—
Petchelee Gulf.	Lena, 26.		Paramoosheer, (or Paramushir.)
Yellow Sea—	Vitim—		Koorile (or Kurile) Is.
Eastern Sea.	Aldan.		Staten—
Str. of Formosa.	Yana.		Tchantar.
China Sea, 850 m. w.—	Indighirca, 9—		Saghalian.
Gulf of Tonquin.	Kolima, 6.		Yesso—
Hue B.	Amoor (or Amur) 22.		Niphon.
G. of Siam—	Soongaree,		Sikoke.
Strait of Malacca, 30 m. w.	(or Songari) 10— Oosooree (or Usuri) 5.		Keooseoo (or Kiusiu)—
G. of Martaban.	Pei Ho.		Quelpaert.
B. of Bengal—	Hoang Ho, 25—		Loochoo Is.
Indian Ocean, 5000 m. l. 4000 w.	Yangtse Kiang, 28. Hoang Kiang, 7.		Formosa—
G. of Manaar.	Cambodia, 20—		Hainan.
Gulf of Cambay—	Donnai.		Philippine Is.
G. of Cutch.	Meinam, 8.		Luzon, Manilla.
G. of Oman.	Salwen, 9—		Mindoro.
Strait of Ormus—	Irrawaddy, 17.		Palawan.
Persian G. 520 m. l.	Brahmapootra, 15,		Panay—
Arabian Sea.	(or Burrampooter.)		Negros.
Str. of Babelmandel, 16 m. w.—	Ganges, 16— Jumna.		Samar.
Red Sea, 1500 m. l.	Mahanuddy, 4½.		Mindanao—
Dead Sea, 55 m. l.	Godavery, 6—		Borneo, Borneo.
Mediterranean Sea, 2250 m. l.—	Krishna (or Kistna) 5. Tapti.		Sumatra.
Archipelago.	Nerbuddah, 8—		Pulo Pinang.
Strait of Dardanelles, 2 m. w.	Indus, 17. Sutledge, 9.		Junceylon—
Sea of Marmora, 150 m. l.—	Ravee— Helmund, 6.		Andaman Is.
Chan. of Constanti- nople, 1½ m. w.	Attruck, 3. Amoo (or Amu) 10—		Nicobar.
Black Sea, 760 m. l.	Sihon, 7.		Ceylon—
Sea of Azof, 200—	Ural, 9.		Maldives.
Caspian Sea, 800 m.	Koor (or Kur)—		Laccadive Is.
Dead Gulf.	Euphrates, 14.		Bombay—
Sea of Aral, 240 m.l.—	Tigris, 9.		I. of Ormus.
			Bahrein.
			Socotra—
			LAKES.
			Baikal.
			Altyn.
			Tchany—
			Balcash.
			Zaizan (zi-zan) Nor
			Lop, Nor.

Koko Nor.—	Mts. of Lebanon.	<i>Samaria.</i>
Tonting.		Manasseh.
Poyang.	CAPES.	Ephraim—
Zurrah—	Zelania.	<i>Judea.</i>
Ooroomeea, (or Urmiah.)	Cevero Vostotchnoi.	Benjamin.
Tiberias, (or Tabareeyeh.)	Chalagskoi, (or Shalagskoi.)	Dan.
Or Sea of Galilee.—	East.	Judah.
 MOUNTAINS.	St. Thadeus.	Simeon—
Thian Chan Mts., 20,000(?) f. h.	Lopatka.	Reuben.
Great Altay (or Altai) Mts., 1200 m. l.	Cambodia.	Gad.
Little Altay Mts.—	Romania.	<i>Land of the Philistines.</i>
Ural Mts., 1400 m. l. 4000 f. h.	Negrais.	<i>Phoenicia.</i>
Beloor Mts.	Comorin.	 <i>Towns in Palestine.</i>
Thsoungling Mts.—	Isolette.	Hebron.
Kuen Lun Mts., 16,- 000(?) f. h.	Ras Al Gat.	Tekoah.
Peling Mts.		Bethlehem.
Meling Mts.—	TOWNS.	Bethany.
Himalaya (or Him- maleh) Mts. 5 m. h.	Ispahan (or Isfahan.)	Jerusalem.
Choumalarie.	Angora (written also	Jericho.
Dhawalaghiri,* (dah-wol'ah-gher're)	Engoor and Enguri.)	Gibeon.
28,000 f. h.	Amasia—	Bethel—
Ghaut Mts.	Kootaiah, (or Kutaiyeh.)	Shiloh.
Adam's Peak.	Himalaya (or Him- maleh) Mts. 5 m. h.	Lebonah.
Hindoo Koo Mts., 20,000 f. h.	Trebizond.	Shechem.
Elbrooz, (or Elborz) Mts.	Boorsa (or Brusa)—	Samaria.
Caucasus Mts. 18,000 f. h.	Shiraz (or Sheeraz.)	Apollonia.
Ararat, 17,620.	Casbin (written also	Antipatris—
Taurus Mts. 9000 f. h.	Casbeen.)	Endor.
Ramleah Mts.	Balfroosh, (or Balfrush.)—	Nain.
Sinai.	Reshd.	Nazareth.
Pisgah.	Tabreez (or Tauris.)	Cana of Galilee—
Mt. of Olives.	Bushire, (or Abooshehr)—	Tiberias.
Gilboa.	Oorfa,	Magdala.
Tabor.	(Ourfa, or Urfa.)	Capernaum.
Carmel.	Mardeen (or Mardin.)	Bethsaida of Galilee—
Hermon.	Erzroom (Erzrum, or	Gaza.
	Erzeroom)—	Askelon.
	Kandahar.	Ashdod.
		Joppa.
		Ekron.
		Tyre.
		Sidon—
	<i>Palestine.</i>	 <i>Towns on the Ganges R.</i>
	<i>Galilee.</i>	Delhi.
	Asher.	Agra.
	Naphtali.	Lucknow.
	Zebulon.	
	Issachar—	

\* The height attributed to Choumalarie by some geographers is extremely doubtful. The best authorities consider Dhawalaghiri as the highest mountain of which the elevation has been fully ascertained.

Benares.	<i>Euphrates R.</i>	Umritseer.
Patna.	Bassora (or Basrah,	Cashmere.
Dacca.	Bussora.)	Peshawer.
	Ruins of Babylon.	
<i>Irrawaddy R.</i>	Hillah.	<i>Tigris R.</i>
Monchaboo.		Bagdad.
Ummerapoora.	<i>Indus R.</i>	Mosul.
Ava.	Tatta.	Diarbekr,
Prome.	Hyderabad.	(or Diarbekir.)
Rangoon.	Lahore.	

**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS  
ON THE  
MAP OF ASIA.**

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**BODIES OF WATER.**

**SEA OF KARA.**—Between the north-western part of Siberia, and eastern part of Nova Zembla Island.

**GULF OF OBI.**—In the north-western part of Siberia—a part of the Arctic Ocean—the Obi river flows into it.

**YENISEI GULF.**—In the north-western part of Siberia—east of the Gulf of Obi—a part of the Arctic Ocean—Yenisei river flows into it.

**G. OF LENA.**—In the north of the eastern part of Siberia—a part of the Arctic Ocean—the Yana river flows into it.

**SEA OF KAMTCHATKA.**—Between the eastern part of the Peninsula of Kamtchatka and the Aleutian Islands—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**SEA OF OKHOTSK.**—Borders on the eastern part of Siberia and Saghalien Island—and the western part of the Peninsula of Kamtchatka, and the Koorile Islands—it is 12,000 miles long, and 700 wide.—The southern part of it is called the Sea of Yesso (or Jesso.)

**CHANNEL OF TARTARY.**—Separates Saghalien Island from the north-eastern part of Mantchooria—and connects the waters of the Sea of Okhotsk with the Sea of Japan.

**PEROUSE STRAIT.**—Separates the Islands of Saghalien and Yesso—and connects the waters of the Sea of Yesso with the Sea of Japan.

**STRAIT OF MATSMAY.**—Separates the Islands of Yesso and Niphon—and connects the waters of the Sea of Japan, with the Pacific Ocean.

**SEA OF JAPAN.**—Borders on the eastern part of Mantchooria and Corea—and the western part of Niphon and Yesso Islands—it is 1400 miles long, and 600 wide.

**STRAIT OF COREA.**—Separates the Island of Keooseoo—and also the south-western part of Niphon Island, from the Peninsula of Corea—and connects the waters of the Sea of Japan with the eastern Sea.

**ETCHELLE GULF.**—In the north-eastern part of China—and southern part of Mantchooria—a part of the Yellow Sea—the Pei-Ho river flows into it.

**YELLOW SEA.**—Borders on the east of the northern part of China—the western part of Corea—and the southern part of Mantchooria.

**EASTERN SEA.**—Borders on the eastern part of China—and is separated from the Pacific Ocean by the Loo Choo Islands.

**STRAIT OF FORMOSA.**—Separates Formosa Island from the south-eastern part of China—and connects the waters of the eastern and China Seas.

**CHINA SEA.**—Borders on the south-eastern part of China—and the eastern part of Anam—and is partially separated from the Pacific Ocean by the Philippine Islands—it is 850 miles wide.

**YEDDO BAY.**—In the south-eastern part of Nippon Island—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**GULF OF TONQUIN.**—In the east of the northern part of Anam—a part of the China Sea.

**HUE BAY.**—In the eastern part of Anam—a part of the China Sea.

**GULF OF SIAM.**—Between the southern part of Siam, and south-western part of Anam—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**STRAIT OF MALACCA.**—Separates the Island of Sumatra from the Peninsula of Malacca—and connects the waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans—it is 30 miles wide.

**GULF OF MARTABAN.**—In the southern part of Birmah—a part of the Indian Ocean, the Salwen river flows into it.

**BAY OF BENGAL.**—Between the south-eastern part of Hindostan—and western part of Birmah—a part of the Indian Ocean.

**INDIAN OCEAN.**—Borders on the southern part of Asia—the east of the southern part of Africa—and the western part of Malaysia—5000 miles long, and 4000 wide.

**G. OF MANAAR.**—Between the southern part of Hindostan—and western part of Ceylon Island—a part of the Indian Ocean.

**G. OF CAMBAY.**—In the western part of Hindostan—a part of the Indian Ocean—Nerbuddah river flows into it.

**G. OF CUTCH.**—In the western part of Hindostan—north-west of the Gulf of Cambay—a part of the Indian Ocean.

**G. OF OMAN.**—Between the south-eastern part of Persia, and south-eastern part of Arabia—a part of the Arabian Sea.

**STRAIT OF ORMUS.**—Separates the south-eastern part of Persia, from a northern point of the south-eastern part of Arabia—and connects the waters of the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman.

**PERSIAN GULF.**—Between the southern part of Persia—and the eastern part of Arabia—a part of the Arabian Sea.

**ARABIAN SEA.**—That part of the Indian Ocean, lying between the western part of Hindostan, and south-eastern part of Arabia.

**STRAIT OF BABELMANDEL.**—Separates the southern part of Arabia, from the south-eastern part of Abyssinia—and connects the waters of the Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden—it is 16 miles wide.

**RED SEA.**—Between the western part of Arabia—and the eastern part of Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia—it is 1500 miles long, and 200 wide.

**DEAD SEA, OR L. ASPHALTITES.**—In the southern part of Palestine—it is 55 miles long, and 20 wide—and its surface is 1429 feet below the level of the Mediterranean Sea—the Jordon river, and six other streams flow into it—yet it gives forth none—its surplus waters being carried off by evaporation.—Asphaltum floats in great

quantities upon its surface—and a bituminous stone, very inflammable, and capable of receiving a high polish, is found upon its shores.—Its waters are very limpid—but extremely bitter and nauseous—and have strong petrifying qualities.—It is enclosed on the east and west by exceedingly high mountains—on the north it opens to the plain of Jericho, and the valley of the Jordan—on the south is the valley of El Ghor.—Nothing can be more dreary than the scenery around this famous lake—the soil impregnated with salt, is without vegetation—the air is loaded with saline particles—and the bare crags of the surrounding mountains, furnish no food, for either beast or bird.—Hence, its vicinity is deserted by animated beings—and the dreary stillness of the place, is increased by the nature of the lake itself.—Intensely salt, its waters are not moved by a gentle breeze—and owing to the hollowness of its basin, being seldom affected by a strong one—its usual appearance is that of stagnation—agreeing well with the death-like stillness and desolation around.—The cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, were once situated on its western bank.

**CASPIAN SEA.**—Borders on the western part of Independent Tartary—the northern part of Persia—the eastern part of Circassia and Georgia—and forms a portion of the southern boundary of the south-western part of Asiatic Russia—it is 800 miles long, and 200 wide—and its surface is 300 feet below the level of the Indian Ocean.—The Attruck, Ural, Volga, and Kur rivers flow into it—but it has no visible outlet.

**SEA OF ARAL.**—In the western interior of Independent Tartary—it is 240 miles long, and 150 wide—the Amoo and Sihon rivers flow into it.

### RIVERS OF ASIA.

**OBI R.**—Rises in the north-western part of Mongolia—flows first a westerly—then a winding north-westerly—then a northerly—then a north-westerly—and lastly a winding northerly course—passing through the western part of Siberia into the Gulf of Obi—and is 2500 miles long.

**TOBOL R.**—Rises in the north-western part of Independent Tartary—flows a north-easterly course—is a branch of the Irtysh river—and is 700 miles long.

**ISHIM R.**—Rises in the northern interior of Independent Tartary—flows a north-easterly course—is a branch of the Irtysh river—and is 800 miles long.

**IRTYSH R.**—Rises in the north-western interior of Mongolia—flows a general north-westerly course to the junction of the Tobol—then northerly and unites with the Obi.—It forms part of the boundary between Siberia and Independent Tartary—and is 2000 miles long.

**CASHGAR R.**—Rises in the western part of Seongaria—flows an easterly course, into Lop Nor—and is 700 miles long.

**YENISEI R.**—Rises in the northern part of Mongolia—flows first a westerly, then a very winding northerly course, through the interior part of Siberia—into the Yenisei Gulf—and is 2300 miles long.

**SELINGA R.**—Rises in the north of the eastern part of Mongolia—flows first a westerly, then a winding north-easterly course into Lake Baikal.

**ANGARA R.**—Forms the outlet of Lake Baikal—flows first a general northerly—then a winding westerly course—is a branch of Yenisei river.

**TUNGOOSKA R.**—Rises in the southern interior of Siberia—flows first a north-easterly, then a north-westerly course—is a branch of the Yenisei river—and is 1500 miles long.

**PIACINA R.**—Flows from a small lake in the northern part of Siberia—a north-westerly course, into the Polar Sea.

**KHATANGA, ANABARA, AND OLENSK RIVERS.**—Rise in the northern interior of Siberia—flows a northerly course, into the Polar Sea.

**LENA R.**—Rises in the southern part of Siberia, north-west of Lake Baikal—flows north-easterly, till it unites with the Aldan river—and then a northerly course, into the Polar Sea. It is 2600 miles long.

**VITIM R.**—Rises in Altai Mountains, in the southern part of Siberia—flows first a north-easterly, then a northerly and north-westerly course—and unites with the Lena.

**ALDIN R.**—(Taking the western branch,) Rises in the Altai Mountains—in the southern part of Siberia—flows first a north-easterly—then a westerly course—and unites with the Lena.

**YANA R.**—Rises in the north-eastern interior of Siberia—flows a northerly course, into the Polar Sea.

**INDIGHIRCA AND KOLIMA RIVERS.**—Rise in the Altai Mountains—in the eastern part of Siberia—flow a northerly course, into the Polar Sea—the first 900 and the other 600 miles long.

**AMOOR R.**—Rises in the north-eastern interior of Mongolia—flows first a north-easterly,—then a south-easterly, then a north-easterly, then a north-westerly, then a north-easterly, and lastly an easterly course—into the channel of Tartary—and is 2200 miles long.

**SOONGAREE (or SONGARI) R.**—Rises in the western interior of Mantchooria—flows first a southerly, then an easterly, and lastly, a north-easterly course—is a branch of the Amoor river—and is 1000 miles long.

**OOSOEREE (or USURI) R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Mantchooria—flows a north-easterly course—is a branch of the Amoor river, and is 500 miles long.

**PEI HO R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Mongolia—flows a south-easterly course, through the north-eastern part of China, into Petcheele Gulf—and is 300 miles long.—Pekin the capital of China, is situated on its left bank, has a population of 1,500,000.—Teentsin on its right bank, has a population of 700,000.

**HOANG HO R.**—Rises on the boundary between the southern part of Mongolia and north-eastern part of Thibet—flows first an easterly, then a very winding northerly—then a north-easterly—then a winding easterly—then a southerly, and lastly an easterly course, into the Eastern Sea.—It is 2500 miles long.

**YANGTSE KIANG R.**—Rises among the Keun-lun Mountains, in the northern part of Thibet—flows a south-easterly course till it enters China—after which its *general* directions are alternately east

and north-east, through the whole length of China.—It flows into the Eastern Sea—and is 2800 miles long.—N. and V. are situated on it.

**HOANG KIANG R.**—Rises in the south-western part of China—flows an easterly course into the China Sea—and is 700 miles long. Canton is situated on its left bank near its mouth—and has a population of 1,000,000.

**CAMBODIA R.**—Rises in the north-eastern interior of Thibet—flows a south-easterly course—passing through the south-western part of China—north-eastern part of Birmah—and western part of Anam, into the Pacific Ocean.—It is 2000 miles long.

**MEINAM R.**—Rises in the south of the north-eastern part of Birmah—flows first a southerly—then a south-easterly course—passing through Siam, into the Gulf of Siam.—It is 800 miles long. B. is situated near its mouth.

**SALWEN R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Thibet—flows a southerly course through the north-eastern part of Birmah—forms part of the boundary between Birmah and Siam, and falls into the Gulf of Martaban.—It is 900 miles long.

**IRRAWADDY R.**—Rises in the Kuen-lun Mountains, in the north-western part of Thibet—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course, through Birmah, into the Indian Ocean by several mouths.—It is 1700 miles long—the towns of M., U., A., P. and R. are situated on it.

**BRAHMAPOOTRA R.**—Rises in the Kuen-lun Mountains in the north-western part of Thibet—flows first a general south-easterly—then a westerly, and lastly a very winding southerly course—into the Bay of Bengal.—It is 1500 miles long.

**GANGES R.**—Rises on the south-western declivity of the Himalaya mountains—near the north-eastern boundary of Hindostan—in  $31^{\circ}$  of north latitude—issuing from a low arch called the Cow's Mouth, beneath a mass of frozen snow—at an elevation of 13,800 feet above the level of the ocean—flows first a south-westerly, then a south-easterly—then an easterly, and lastly a south-easterly course, into the Bay of Bengal, by about 20 mouths.—It is 1600 miles long. The Falls of the Pabur, a tributary of the Ganges, (or rather of the Jumna, a head branch of the Ganges) are the highest in the known world, exceeding 1500 feet. There is no other river in the world, having so many large and populous cities on its banks and branches as the Ganges.—The principal of these are D., having a population of 200,000. A. of 60,000. L. 300,000. B. 630,000. P. 300,000. D. 200,000, and C. 300,000.

The Ganges is considered sacred by Hindoos of all castes—though much more so in some places than others.—They believe its waters will purify from all sins—accordingly many ablutions and suicides occur—and the feet of the dying—when sufficiently near residents—are, in most instances, immersed in it.

Hindoo witnesses in British courts of justice, are sworn on the waters of the Ganges.

**MAHANUDDY R.**—Rises in the interior part of Hindostan—flows a south-easterly course, into the Bay of Bengal—and is 450 miles long—the town of Cuttack is situated on it.

**GODAVERI R.**—Rises among the Ghaut mountains—in the south-

western part of Hindostan—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly course, into the Indian Ocean.—It is 600 miles long.

KRISHNA R.—Rises among the Ghaut mountains—in the south-western part of Hindostan—flows, with numerous windings, a general easterly course, into the Indian Ocean—and is 500 miles long.

TAPTY R.—Rises in the interior part of Hindostan—flows a westerly course into the Arabian Sea—Surat is situated on it near its mouth.

NERBUDDAH R.—Rises in the eastern interior of Hindostan—flows (with a slight inclination to the south) a westerly course into the Gulf of Cambay, and is 800 miles long.—On an island in this river, is a Banian tree, having 3000 trunks—and it is said 7000 persons may repose under its shade.—The branches of the Banian tree extend to the earth and take root—and thus form new trunks—so that each tree is a grove.

INDUS R.—Rises among the Kuen Lun mountains near the eastern boundary of Little Thibet—flows first a north-westerly—then a south-westerly course—forming the boundary between the north-western part of Hindostan, and the eastern parts of Afghanistan and Beloochistan—and falls into the Arabian Sea.—It is 1700 miles long.—The towns of T., H., L., U., C. and P. are situated on it.

SUTLEDGE R.—Rises among the Himalaya mountains in the south-eastern part of Little Thibet—flows a general south-westerly course, through the northern part of Hindostan—is a branch of the Indus river, and is 900 miles long.

RAVEE R.—Rises among the Himalaya mountains in the northern part of Hindostan—flows a south-westerly course, and unites with the Sutledge.—L., U. and C. are situated on it.

HELMUND R.—Rises in the eastern part of Afghanistan—flows a winding westerly course, into Lake Zurrah—and is 600 miles long.

ATTRUCK R.—Forms most of the boundary between Independent Tartary and Persia—flows a westerly course into the Caspian Sea, and is 300 miles long.

AMOO R.—Rises in the Hindoo Koo mountains, in the south-eastern part of Independent Tartary—flows first a winding westerly—then a north-westerly, and lastly a northerly course, into the Sea of Aral—and is 1000 miles long.—K., the capital of K., is situated on its left bank—and B. on a branch of it.

SIHON R.—Rises in the eastern part of Independent Tartary—flows a winding north-westerly course into the Sea of Aral—and is 700 miles long—K. is situated on it.

URAL R.—Rises in the Ural mountains, in the south-western part of Siberia—flows first a southerly, then a westerly, and lastly a southerly course—forming the boundary between the north-western part of Independent Tartary and Asiatic Russia—and falls into the Caspian Sea.—It is 900 miles long.

KOOR R.—Rises in the north-eastern part of Armenia—flows a little south of an easterly course through Georgia, into the Caspian Sea—T. is situated on it.

EUPHRATES R.—Rises in the Taurus mountains, in the southern interior of Armenia—flows first a westerly, then a southerly, and lastly a south-easterly course—forming the boundary between Syria

and Mesopotamia, and part of the boundary between Turkey and Persia—falls into the Persian Gulf, and is 1400 miles long.—The town of B., ruins of B. and H. are situated on it.

**TIGRIS R.**—Rises in the Taurus mountains, about 70 miles north-west of Diarbekr—in  $38^{\circ} 39'$  of north latitude—at an elevation of 5050 feet above the level of the ocean—flows a general south-easterly course—forming the boundary between Mesopotamia and Koordistan, and unites with the Euphrates.—It is 900 miles long.—The towns of B., M. and D. are situated on it.

**JORDON R.**—Rises in Mount Hermon, in  $32^{\circ} 35'$  north latitude—flows a southerly course through Palestine, into the Dead Sea—and is 150 miles long.

The valley of the Jordon was the dwelling-place of Lot—Christ was baptized in its waters—it was *formerly* much resorted to, and even up to the present time, is visited every year, about Easter season, by multitudes of pilgrims, consisting of young and old, rich and poor, sick and healthy—all of whom are seen rushing into the stream—and carrying with them a piece of cloth, with which they wish to be enveloped after death.

## ISLANDS OF ASIA.

**NOVA ZEMBLA I.**—In the Polar Sea, north-west of Siberia—650 miles long, and 100 wide.

**KOTELNOI, NEW SIBERIA, AND LIAGHOFF Is.**—In the Polar Sea, north of the eastern part of Siberia.

**BEHRING'S Is.**—In the Pacific Ocean, east of the southern part of Kamtchatka.

**PARAMOOSHEER I., KOORILE Is., AND STATEN I.**—Form the eastern boundary of the Sea of Yesso—separating it from the Pacific Ocean.

**TCHANTAR I.**—In the western part of the Sea of Okhotsk—near the south-eastern coast of Siberia.

**SAGHALIEN I.**—Between the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan—east of the northern part of Mantchooria—from which it is separated by the channel of Tartary.—It is 600 miles long, and from 25 to 120 wide.

**YESSO I.**—In the Pacific Ocean, east of Mantchooria—and between the islands of Saghalien and Niphon—being separated from the former by Perouse Strait—and from the latter by the Strait of Matsmay.—It is 250 miles long, and 100 wide.

**NIPHON, SIKOKE, AND KEOOSEOO Is.**—In the Pacific Ocean, south-east of Mantchooria.—They constitute the Empire of Japan—comprising an area of 260,000 square miles—and a population of 25,000,000.

**QUELPAERT I.**—In the Eastern Sea—south of Corea.

**Loo-Choo Is.**—In the Pacific Ocean, east of China.

**FORMOSA I.**—In the Pacific Ocean, south-east of China—from which it is separated by the Strait of Formosa.

**HAINAN I.**—In the China Sea, south of China, from which it is separated by the Channel of Junks—16 miles wide.—This island is 180 miles long, and 100 wide—and comprises 16,000 square miles.

**PHILIPPINE Is.**—In the Pacific Ocean, south-east of China, and north-east of Borneo.—The principal islands in this group are Luzon,

(its capital Manilla,) Mindoro, Palawan, Panay, Negros, Samar, and Mindanao.

**BORNEO I.**—The largest island of the globe, Australia excepted—is situated in the Pacific Ocean, between 4° of south, and 70° of north latitude—south-east of Anam, and west of Celebes island—from which it is separated by the Strait of Macassar.—Its length is 850 miles, and breadth 680. Area, 286,000 square miles. Capital, Borneo.

**CELEBES I.**—In the Pacific Ocean, east of Borneo, from which it is separated by the Strait of Macassar.—Its length from north to south is about 500 miles.

**SUMATRA I.**—In the Pacific Ocean, its northern part west, and southern part south, of the Peninsula of Malacca—from which it is separated by the Strait of Malacca.—It is 1000 miles long, and 240 wide.—It is estimated that 30,000,000 pounds of pepper are produced on this island annually—which is more than the whole produce of all other parts of the world.

**PULO-PINANG AND JUNKCEYLON Is.**—Two small islands in the Indian Ocean—near the western coast of the northern part of Malacca, and southern part of Siam.

**ANDAMAN Is.**—A group in the Indian Ocean, south-west of Birmah.

**NICOBAR Is.**—A group in the Indian Ocean, west of the southern part of Siam, and north-west of Sumatra.

**CEYLON I.**—In the Indian Ocean, south-east of the southern part of Hindostan—from which it is separated by the Gulf of Manaar.—Length, 270 miles ; breadth, 140.

**MALDIVE Is.**—A group in the Indian Ocean, south-west of the southern part of Hindostan.

**LACCADIVE Is.**—A group in the Indian Ocean, west of the southern part of Hindostan.

**BOMBAY I.**—In the Indian Ocean, on the west coast of Hindostan—the town of Bombay is situated on it, and has a population of 200,000.

**ISLE OF ORMUS.**—In the Strait of Ormus, near the southern coast of the eastern part of Persia.

**BAHREIN I.**—In the Persian Gulf, near the eastern coast of Arabia.

**SOCOTRA I.**—In the Indian Ocean, east of Berbora.

### LAKES OF ASIA.

**L. BAIKAL.**—In the southern part of Siberia.—It is 370 miles long, and 50 wide.—The Selenga river flows into it—and the Angara forms its only outlet.

**L. ALTYN.**—In the Obi river, in the south of the western part of Siberia.

**L. TCHAN.**—In the south-western part of Siberia—180 miles long.

**BALCASH L.**—In the western part of Soongaria.

**ZAITAN, NOR.**—In the eastern part of Soongaria—the Irtysh river flows through it.

**Lop Nor.**—In the eastern part of Little Bucharia—the Cashgar river flows into it.

**KOKO NOR.**—In the north-western part of China.

**TONTING L.**—In the interior part of China, south of the Yangtse Kiang river—with which it is connected.

**Poyang L.**—In the eastern part of China—connected with the Yangtse Kiang river.

**L. ZURRAH.**—In the western part of Afghanistan—the Helmund river flows into it.

**L. OOROOMEA.**—In the north-western part of Persia.

**L. TIBERIAS.**—In the northern interior of Palestine.—The Jordan river flows through it.—It is 15 miles long, and 7 wide.—On and near this lake occurred many striking events in the history of Christ.

### MOUNTAINS OF ASIA.

**THIAN CHAN Mts.**—Extend through Chinese Tartary, from east to west—they are 3000 miles long, and 20,000 feet high.

**ALTAI Mts.**—Extend through the eastern and southern part of Siberia—separating it from Chinese Tartary—the general direction of the eastern is north-east and south-west—that of the western part, nearly east and west—the length of the entire chain is 5000 miles—greatest height 12,000 feet.

**BELOOR Mts.**—Separate the western part of Little Bokhara from the south-eastern part of Independent Tartary—and the north-western part of Little Thibet, from the north-eastern part of Afghanistan—connects the Thian Chan range with the Himalaya mountains.

**THSOUNGLING Mts.**—Form the boundary between Little Bokhara and Little Thibet—their course is north-west and south-east.

**KUEN LUN Mts.**—Form the boundary between Little Bokhara and Thibet—and most of the boundary between Thibet and Mongolia—greatest height is 16,000 feet.

**PELING Mts.**—Extend through China, from east to west—they are connected with the Kuen Lun mountains.

**MELING Mts.**—Extend through the southern part of China, from east to west.

**HIMALAYA Mts.**—Form the boundary between the north-eastern part of Hindostan and south-western part of Thibet—extending north-west and south-east.—Dhawalaghiri, the most elevated peak, is 28,000 feet high.\*—On the north slope of these mountains, villages are situated from 11,000 to 13,000 feet above the level of the ocean, while grain is cultivated as high as 13,500 feet, and birch trees grow up to 14,000. Vegetation extends to 17,000 feet on the north, while on the south slope, even strawberries and currants thrive at an elevation of 11,600 feet.

In connection with the Himalayas, may be mentioned the dripping rock of Sansdara, on the south-western declivity, near the source of the Jumna river, situated in a romantic valley, surrounded by towering mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly to the height of 5000 feet, and are clothed to their very summits in the most beautiful

\* Choumalarie is given in some works, as the highest point, having an elevation of 29,000 feet—but the authority for this seems doubtful.

growth of birch and pine trees. A mass projecting like the roof of an open piazza, some 50 yards in extent, overhangs a basin of water—while above it, there is a small stream, which being absorbed by the marshy nature of the soil, is filtered through the crevices of the rock, and falls into the basin in continual showers. The roof of the rock, and also of a neighboring cave, are covered with beautiful incrustations, which, in some cases, have descended to the floor—having the appearance of sparkling pillars.

**GHAUT Mts.**—Extend along the south-eastern and south-western coast of Hindostan—running parallel with the coast.

**ADAMS' PEAK**.—In the interior part of Ceylon Island.

**HINDOO KOO MTS.**—Form the boundary between the northern part of Afghanistan, and southern part of Independent Tartary—extending east and west—greatest height 20,000 feet.

**ELBROOZ MTS.**—Extend east and west through the northern part of Persia—they are connected with the Hindoo Koo mountains.

**CAUCASUS MTS.**—Extend from the Caspian to the Black Sea—separating Circassia from Georgia—their course is north-west and south-east—greatest height is 18,000 feet.

**Mt. ARARAT.**—In the south-eastern part of Armenia—bordering on the north-western part of Persia, and southern part of Georgia—it is 17,620 feet high—and is noted for being the place where Noah's Ark rested after the deluge.

**TAURUS MTS.**—Extend through the southern part of Asia Minor—and are 9000 feet high.

**RAMLEAH MTS.**—Extend nearly east and west, through the northern part of Arabia.

**Mt. SINAI.**—In the north-western part of Arabia—north of the Red Sea—noted for being the place where Moses received the ten commandments on the tablets of stone.—Mt. Horab rises from the same base as Sinai—and is connected with some of the most important events in sacred history.

**Mt. PISGAH.**—In the south-eastern part of Palestine—noted for being the place where Moses obtained a view of the promised land—which he was not permitted to enter.

**Mt. OF OLIVES.**—In the southern interior of Palestine—north-west of the Dead Sea—noted for being the place whence Christ ascended to heaven.

**Mt. GILBOA.**—In the interior part of Palestine—near the right bank of the Jordan river.

**Mt. TABOR.**—In the northern interior of Palestine—noted for the transfiguration of Christ.

**Mt. CARMEL.**—In the southern part of Phœnicia—and west of Mt. Tabor.

**Mt. HERMAN.**—On the north-eastern boundary of Palestine.

**Mts. OF LEBANON.**—Extend through the northern part of Syria—from Palestine to Asia Minor.

## CAPES OF ASIA.

**C. ZELANIA.**—A north-eastern point of Nova Zembla Island—extending into the Polar Sea.

C. CEVERO VOSTOCHNOI.—A northern point of Siberia—extending into the Polar Sea.

C. CHALAGSKOI.—A north-western point of the eastern part of Siberia—extending into the Polar Sea.

C. ST. THADEUS.—A north-eastern point of the Peninsula of Kamtchatka—extending into the sea of Kamtchatka.

C. LOPATKA.—The southern point of the Peninsula of Kamtchatka—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. CAMBODIA.—The southern point of Anam—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. ROMANIA.—The south-eastern point of Malacca—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. NEGRAIS.—The south-western point of Birmah—extending into the Indian Ocean.

C. COMORIN.—The southern point of Hindostan—extending into the Indian Ocean.

C. ISOLETTE.—The south-eastern point of Arabia—extending into the Arabian Sea.

C. RAS AL GAT.—The eastern point of Arabia—extending into the Arabian Sea.

## QUESTIONS

ON THE

## MAP OF ASIA.

Where is the Red Sea.	Str. of Malacca.	Hindoo Koo (or Hindoo Koosh) Mts.
Poyang L.	Str. of Babelmandel.	Oosooree (or Usuri) R.
Channel of Tartary.	Perouse (pe-rooz') Str.	Caspian Sea.
Helmund R.	Zaizan Nor.	Koko Nor.
Peiho R.	Nerbuddah R.	Euphrates R.
Hainan I.	G. of Martaban.	Himalaya (or Himma-leh) Mts.
Kotelnoi I.	Sea of Aral.	Palawan I.
Krishna (or Kistna) R.	Lop Nor.	Laccadive I.
Khatanga R.	Str. of Matsmay.	Tchantar I.
Ghaut Mts.	Ural R.	Mahanuddy R.
Niphon I.	Thsoungling Mts.	Caucasus Mts.
Elbrooz Mt.	Sea of Yesso.	Des of Akhaf.
L. Baikal.	C. Ras Al Gat.	Sutledge R.
Dead Sea.	C. Lopatka.	Tonting L.
Gr. Salt Desert.	Quelpaert I.	G. Sandy Desert.
Irrawaddy R.	Andaman I.	Mt. Tabor.
Ramleah Mts.	Tigris R.	Yeddo B.
Gulf of Siam.	Thian Chan Mts.	Mt. Sinai.
Petchelee G.	Dead G.	Mt. Gilboa.
Obi R.	G. of Cambay.	Yangtse Kiang R.
Mt. Ararat.	G. of Anadeer.	Ava T.
Sikoke I.	Desert of Cobi.	Muscat (or Mascat) T.
Sihon R.	Mt. Pisgah.	Damascus T.
Sea of Kara.	G. of Manaar.	
	Cashgar R.	

Nicobar Is.	G. of Tonquin.	Attruck R.
C. Romania.	Jordan R.	Persian G.
Loo-Choo Is.	G. of Lena.	Cambodia R.
Mt. of Olives.	Adam's Peak.	L. Tchany.
Ceylon I.	East Cape.	Ganges R.
Balcash I.	Mt. Carmel.	Amoo (or Amu) R.
Nova Zembla I.	Anabara R.	Taurus Mts.
Dhawalaghiri Mt.	Hoang Kiang R.	Isthmus of Suez.
Kingkitao T.	Ishim R.	Great Wall.
Bangkok T.	C. St. Thadeus.	Meinam R.

### PROMISCUOUS QUESTIONS.

Where is the	Str. of Bellisle.	Zante I.
C. Fear R.	Muskingum R.	C. Clear.
Piscataqua R.	Juniata R.	Gr. Salt Desert.
Delaware B.	Buzzard's B.	Irrawaddy R.
Vacassar B.	Ogeechee R.	Ramleah Mts.
G. of Bothnia.	Krishna R.	G. of Siam.
Elba I.	Khatanga R.	Petchelee G.
Loffoden I.	Ghaut Mts.	Obi R.
Guadalquivir R.	Niphon I.	Mt. Ararat.
Dal R.	Elbrooz Mts.	Sihon R.
Str. of Yenikale.	L. Baikal.	Winnipiseogee L.
English Channel.	Dead Sea.	Monistic R.
White Sea.	C. Matapan.	Cedar R.
Ardencaple Inlet.	Oesel I.	Brazos R.
Charlotte's H.	Irish Sea.	Mobile B.
Anticosti I.	G. of Taranto.	Arctic Highlands.
Disco I.	C. Finesterre.	Mt. Etna.
G. of California.	Petchora R.	L. Chapala.
Pr. Wm. Sound.	Bay of Campeachy.	Norton's Sd.
Welcome G.	Richmond G.	Spanish Peaks.
Kotelnoi I.	Southampton I.	Gr. Bear L.
Hainan I.	G. Tehuantepec.	I. of Pines.
Peiho R.	L. Cayman.	Gothland I.
Helmund R.	Gut of Canseau.	Malta I.
Channel of Tartary.	Koksak R.	Sea of Marmora.
Poyang L.	Churchill R.	Cevennes Mts.
Red Sea.	Casco B.	Land's End.
Schuylkill R.	Chesapeake B.	Str. of Dardenelles.
York R.	Yazoo R.	Corsica I.
Galveston B.	Saco R.	Dwina R.
Green R.	Licking R.	Sea of Kara.
Savannah R.	Oneida L.	Str. of Malacca.
Santee R.	Vineyard Sound.	Str. of Babelmandel.
Potomac R.	Sabine R.	Perouse Str.
Penobscot R.	Saganaw B.	Zaizan Nor.
Nootka Sound.	B. of Biscay.	Nerbuddah R.
Severn R.	Auvergne Mts.	G. of Martaban.
Ottawa R.	N. Channel.	Sea of Aral.
Tampa B.	Sierre Morenna Mts.	Lop Nor.
G. of Georgia.	L. Ladoga.	Str. of Matsmay.

Albemarle Sound.	L. Erie.	Quelpaert I.
Green Mts.	Elk L.	Andaman Is.
Saline L.	Muscle Shoals.	Tigris R.
Mohawk R.	Muscongus B.	Thian Chan Mts.
New Inlet.	Lake Champlain.	Cattegat.
Roanoke R.	Mars Hill.	Balkan Mts.
L. Island Sd.	Euphrates R.	C. Teulada.
San Francisco B.	Koko Nor.	Onega R.
C. Walsingham.	Himalaya Mts.	Pruth R.
C. Mendocino.	Palawan I.	Cephalonia I.
C. Robertson.	Lacadive Is.	Str. of Gibraltar.
Sabine I.	Tchantar I.	Aland I.
L. Chelekhof.	Mahanuddy R.	Str. of Otranto.
C. St. Vincent.	Caucasian Mts.	G. of Finland.
North Sea.	Des. of Akhaf.	Dipari Is.
Corfu I.	Sutledge R.	Achil I.
Baltic Sea.	Tonting L.	Mt. Hecla.
C. Sviatoi.	G. Sandy Des.	Merida T.
C. Passaro.	Lemnos I.	Matansas.
Lewis I.	Rugen I.	C. Corrientes.
L. Peipus.	Cantabrain Mts.	C. St. Antonio.
G. Cambay.	Mediterranean Sea.	C. Chudleigh (written also Chidley.)
G. of Anadeer.	L. Geneva.	B. of Guatemala.
Desert of Cobi.	Zealand I.	Wachusett Mt.
Mt. Pisgah.	G. Genoa.	C. Henry.
G. of Manaar.	Icy C.	Pearl R.
Cashgar R.	Sable I.	James R.
Hindoo Koo R.	Cosiguina.	Tongue R.
Usuri R.	Tule Lakes.	Nantucket I.
Caspian Sea.	L. Manitoba.	Barataria B.
Big Sandy R.	Barthurst Inlet.	Connecticut R.
Pensacola B.	Musquito B.	Itasca L.
Genesee R.	C. Cannaveral.	Dead G.
Tar R.	Corn Is.	Balcash L.
Miami R.	Grand B.	M. Gilboa.
C. Cod.	Gr. Salt L.	Ava T.
Rappahannock R.	C. Hatteras.	Muscat T.
Skeneateles L.	C. Catoche.	Damascus T.
Moosehead.	Black Mts.	Nicobar Is.
Flint R.	Black Hills.	C. Romania.
Jan Mayen I.	Seneca L.	Loo Choo Is.
Ignacio I.	Delaware R.	Mt. of Olives.
Q. Charlotte Sd.	Grand R.	Ceylon I.
L. Mistissiny.	Rum R.	G. of Venice.
C. Race.	Mt. Tabor.	St. of Messina.
Sky I.	Yeddo B. (or Jeddo.)	L. Garda.
Sea of Azov.	Mt. Sinai.	L. Wetter.
C. De Gatt.	Ural R.	Candia I.
Seine R.	Thsoungling Mts. (tsoong'ling').	Minho R.
G. of Lyons.	Sea of Yesso.	Black Sea.
I. of Man.	C. Rasal Gat.	Zuyder Zee.
G. Dantzig.	C. Lopatka.	Clara R.
Wabash R.		

Mississippi R.	Volga R.	Negropont I.
Ohio R.	Torneå R.	I. of Wight.
Rhine R.	Ebro R.	Po R.
<i>How do the waters of Green Bay reach the Ocean?</i>	Donegal B. L. Maeiar. Metelin I.	Galicia. Savoy.
Waters of the Don R.	Mt. Vesuvius.	Water Volcano.
Coronation G.	G. of Lena.	Cumberland Str.
Bonair I. (Buen Ayre.)	Adam's Peak.	Pictured Rocks.
Vancouver's I.	East Cape.	Pt. Beechey.
Mt. St. Elias.	Iceland.	C. Farewell.
Pr. Edward's I.	Anabara R.	Santa Cruz I.
Davis Str.	Hoang Kiang R.	Byam Martin I.
Balcash L.	Ishim R.	L. Tchany.
Nova Zembla I.	King's C.	Ganges R.
Mt. Choumalarie, (written also Chu- mulairee.)	Pt. De Witt Clinton.	Amoo R.
Kingkitao T.	C. St. Lewis.	Taurus Mts.
Bangkok T.	C. Orford.	Isthmus of Suez.
G. of Tonquin.	Amatique B.	Meinam R.
Jordan R.	Catskill Mts.	Osage R.
C. Closterbay.	Altamaha R.	Yellow Stone R.
Sitka I.	Chesuncook L.	Mt. Jorullo.
Ungava B.	L. Michigan.	Colorado R.
Bermudas Is.	Spirit L.	Monongahela R.
Mt. Hooker.	Baltimore.	Dalmatia.
Bahama Is.	Sabine City.	Hungary.
Mohegan Mts.	Galveston City.	Bantry B.
Salt R.	Mobile.	Oder R.
L. Memphramagog.	Nashville.	G. of Athens.
St. Joseph R.	Thunder B.	Cyprus I.
Pittsburg.	C. St. Thadeus.	Str. of Bonifacio.
Portland.	Attruck R.	Str. of Dover.
Buffalo.	Persian G.	Cerigo I.
L. Pontchartrain.	Cambodia R.	Shannon R.
Ozark Mts.	Grampian Hills.	Isthmus of Darien.
	Dniester R.	Platte R.
	Tagus R.	Ural Mts.

## DIVISIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

New Granada, Bogota.	French Guiana,	Cayenne.	Patagonia.
Venezuela, Caraccas,			Chili, Santiago.
(or Caracas.)	Brazil, Rio Janeiro.		Bolivia, Chuquisaca.
British Guiana,	Paraguay, Assumption.	Peru, Lima.	
Georgetown.	Uruguay, Montevideo.	Equador (or Equator,)	
Dutch Guiana, Para-	Buenos Ayres,	Buenos Ayres,	Quito.
maribo.			

## NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

G. of Venezuela.	Atlantic Ocean.	L. De los Patos, 150
Lake Maracaybo, 110 B.	of All Saints.	m. l.
m. l.	Marambaya B.	L. Mirim.
Ipava L.	Paranagua B.	L. Ibera.
Pinzon B.		

L. Xarayes, (called Ucayale, 12. also Maudior.)	Javary (or Yavari.)	Saxemburg.	
L. Ubahy.	Jutay, 7.	St. Sebastian.	
L. del Valle.	Jurua, 8.	Cananea.	
Porongos L.	Purus, 9.	St. Catharina.	
Blanco B.	Madera, 22. (or Madeira.)	Taramandi.	
St. Mathias B.	Beni.	Sandwich Land.	
Desengaño B. (des-en-gan'yo.)	Mamore, 12.	South Georgia.	
St. George's B.	Branco, 10.	South Orkney Is.	
L. Coluguape.	Guapore, 5.	South Shetland Is.	
Str. of Magellan.	Topayos, 11.	Aurora Is.	
Str. of Le Maire.	Arinhos.	Falkland Is.	
G. of Peñas (pain'yas.)	Tres Barras.	Staten Land.	
Chonos Archipelago.	Xingu, 13.	Terra del Fuego.	
G. of Guaiteca.	Das Mortes.	Hermit.	
Talcahuana B.	Araguay, 11.	Camden.	
Valparaiso B.	Tocantins, 11.	Wellington, 150 m. l.	
L. Titicaca, 140 m. l.	Para, 12.	Chiloe.	
L. Reyes.	Gurapy, 5.	Juan Fernandez Is.	
G. of Guayaquil.	Paranaiba, 8.	Mas a Fuera.	
Sardinas B.	Coneha.	Mas a Tierra.	
B. of Choco.	St. Francisco, 13.	St. Felix.	
B. of Panama.	Paraiba, 4½. (or Parahyba.)	St. Ambrose.	
G. of Darien.	Negro, 4.	Puna.	
RIVERS.			
Magdalena, 9.	Uruguay, 8.	MOUNTAINS.	
Cauca, 6.	Rio de la Plata, 21.	Geral Mts.	
Orinoco, 15.	Parana, 19.	Acaray Mts.	
Arauca, 5.	Tiete.	Brazilian Mts., 2100 m. l.	
Meta, 6.	Grande.	Vulcan Mts.	
Guaviare, 6.	Parnahyba.	Andes Mts., 4800 m. l.	
Casiquiare.	Tacoary.	Mt. Illimani, 24,350 f. h.	
Caroni.	Cuyaba.	Mt. Sorata, 25,400.	
Essequibo, 4½ (written also Essequebo.)	Paraguay, 12.	Mt. Cotopaxi, 19,000.	
Demerara.	Pilcomayo, 11.	Mt. Chimborazo, 21,- 730.	
Surinam, 3.	Vermejo, 10.	Mt. Pichincha, 16,000.	
Maroni, 3½.	Salado, 8.	CAPES.	
Oyapock.	Dulce, 5.	Gallinas.	
Amazon, 40.	Tercero.	Orange.	
Trombetas.	Saladillo, 4.	North.	
Aniba.	Colorado, 10.	St. Roque.	
Branco.	Rio Negro, 7.	Frio.	
Negro.	Camarones.	St. Antonio.	
Uaupes, 6, (wow'pes.)	Port Desire R.	Corrientes.	
Caqueta, 11.	ISLANDS.		
Apapura.	Joannes, 150 m. l.	Blaneo.	
Putumayo, 8.	St. Anne.	Horn.	
Tunguragua, 9.	Fernando de Noronha.	Pillar.	
Huallaga, 5. (wal-yah'gah.)	Itamaraca.	Blanco.	
	Abrolhos Is.	Francisco.	
	Martin Vas Is.	Pt. Mariato.	

TOWNS.		
La Guayra.	Riobamba.	Valparaiso.
Valencia.	Cuenca.	Conception.
Coro.	Guamanga.	Mendoza—
Maracaybo.	Cuzco.	Para.
Cartagena, (or Carthagena.)	Puno.	Maranham, (or Maranhão.)
Porto Bello.	Arequipa—	Pernambuco.
Panama—	La-Paz.	Sergippe Del Rey.
Guayaquil.	Cochabamba.	Bahia, (or St. Salvador.)
	Potosi.	
	Coquimbo.	

### DIVISIONS OF AFRICA.

Barbary States.	Zanguebar.	Loango, L-o.
Morocco, Morocco.	Mozambique, M-e.	Upper Guinea.
Algiers, Algiers.	Monomotapa, Zimbao.	Benin, B-n.
Beled-el-Jereed, (or Beledeljerid.)	Cazembe, C-e.	Dahomey, Abomey.
Tunis, Ts.	Boshuana, (written Ashantee; Coomassie. also Betchuana and Liberia, Monrovia.	
Tripoli, Ti.	Bechuana)Country.	Sierra Leone, Free T.
Fezzan, Moorzook.	Caffraria, Port Natal.	Senegambia, Timboo.
Barca, Derne.	Cape Colony, Cape Soodan, (Soudan or Town.	Cape Soodan, (Soudan or Sudan) Sego, Sac-
Egypt, Cairo.	Hottentot's Country.	catoe, Timbuctoo.
Nubia.	Cimbebas.	Bergoo, Wara.
Dongola, New D-a.	Lower Guinea.	Darfoor, (or Darfur,) Cobbe.
Senaar, Sr.	Benguela, San Felipe,	Kordofan, Ibeit.
Abyssinia.	De, B-a.	Fertit and Donga.
Amhara, Gondar.	Matemba.	Angola, St. Paul De Ethiopia.
Somaile Country.	Loando.	Unexplored Regions.
Adel, Zeyla.	Congo, St. Salvador.	
Berbera, B-a.		
Ajan.		

### NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

Str. of Gibraltar.	Table B.	El Azrek.
Mediterranean Sea, 2250.	St. Helena B.	Tacazze.
G. of Sidra.	Santa Cruz B.	Webbe.
Red Sea, 1500 m. l.	Walwisch B.	Ozee.
G. of Suez.	Great Fish B.	Manice.
Str. of Babelmandel.	G. of Guinea.	Zambeze.
G. of Aden.	Atlantic Ocean.	St. Lucia.
Indian Ocean.	LAKES.	Great Key.
Ethiopian Archipelago.	Lowdeah.	Koussie.
Mozambique Chan., 240 m. w.	Dibbie.	Orange, 10.
Bombetok B.	Tchad.	Bembaroughe.
Vohemaire B.	Fitre.	Cunene.
Antongil B.	Dembea.	Coanza.
Delagoa B.	Maravi.	Ambriz.
Agulhas (written also Lagullas) B.	RIVERS.	Congo.
	Nile, 28.	Umbre.
	El Abiad.	Misselad.
		Shary.
		Yeou.

Niger, 27.	St. Thomas.	Cameroons Mts., 13,-
Tsadda.	Prince's	000 f. h.
White.	Fernando Po.	Crystal Mts.
St. Paul's, 3.	Cape Verde Is.	Snow Mts., 10,000 f.h.
Rio Grande, 10.	St. Vincent.	Lupata Mts.
Gambia, 7.	St. Antonio.	Red Mts.
Senegal, 12.	St. Nicholas.	Radama Mts.
	Sal.	Peak of Teneriffe,
	Bonavista.	11,946 f. h.
<b>ISLANDS.</b>		
Secotra.	Mayo.	<b>CAPES.</b>
Seychelle Is.	St. Jago.	Bon.
Praslin.	Fogo.	Guardafui.
Almirante Is.	Brava.	Orfui.
Mahe.	Canary Is.	Bassas.
Ropequiz.	Ferro.	Delgado.
Annunciation.	Palma.	Ambro.
Coetivi.	Teneriffe.	St. Mary.
George.	Lanzarota.	Corrientes.
Galega.	Fortaventura.	Agulhas.
Juan de Nova.	Grand Canary.	C. of Good Hope.
Assumption.	Madeira Is.	Cross.
Natal.	Porto Santo.	Frio.
Comoro Is.	Azore Is.	Palmas.
Aldabra.	St. Mary's.	Verd.
Monfia.	St. Michael's.	Blanco.
Pemba.	Terceira.	Bojador.
Zanzibar.	Graciosa.	
Madagascar, Tanana-	Fayal.	<b>TOWNS.</b>
rivou.	Pico.	Alexandria.
Mauritius.	Flores.	Rosetta.
Bourbon.	Gorvo.	Damietta.
Juan de Lisboa.		Sioot, (or Siout.)
Pomerie.		Sego.
Marian and Crozets Is.	MOUNTAINS.	Timbuctoo.
Tristan D'Acunha.	Mountains of Kong.	Saccatoo.
St. Helena.	Atlas Mts. 1400 m. l.	Kano.
Ascension.	Mt. Miltsin, 11,900 f. h.	Zaria.—
St. Paul's.	Mts. of the Moon.	
Annobon.		

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ON THE

## MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

## BODIES OF WATER.

**GULF OF VENEZUELA.**—Between the north-western part of Venezuela, and north-eastern part of New Grenada—a part of the Caribbean Sea.

**L. MARACAYBO.**—In the north-western part of Venezuela—110 miles long, and 80 wide—it is connected with the Gulf of Venezuela by a strait five miles wide—on the west side of which, is the town of Maraeaybo—having a population of 20,000.—Near the north-east border of the lake, is a remarkable mine of Asphaltum—the bituminous vapors of which are so easily inflamed, that during the night phosphoric fires are continually seen—which, in their appearance, resemble lightning.—They go by the name of the Lantern Maracaybo—because they serve for a light-house and compass to the Spaniards and Indians, who navigate the lake without the assistance of either.

**IPAVA L.**—In the southern interior of Venezuela—the source of the Orinoco river.

**PINZON B.**—In the east of the northern part of Brazil—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**ATLANTIC OCEAN.**—This is one of the great divisions of that watery expanse, which covers more than three-fourths of the surface of the globe.—It lies between the Old and New Worlds—washing the eastern shores of North and South America—and the western shores of Europe and Africa.—It is 9000 miles long, and from 1000 to 4000 wide.

**B. OF ALL SAINTS.**—In the eastern part of Brazil—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.—The town of St. Salvador is situated on it—and has a population of 120,000.

**MARAMBAYA B.**—In the south of the eastern part of Brazil—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**PARANAGUA B.**—In the east of the southern part of Brazil—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**L. DE LOS PATOS.**—In the extreme southern part of Brazil—150 miles long.

**L. MIRIM.**—In the eastern part of Uruguay.

**L. IBERA.**—In the eastern part of Buenos Ayres—south of Pasana river.

**L. XARAYES.**—In the Paraguay river, in the eastern part of Bolivia.

**L. UBAHY.**—In the Blanco river, in the interior part of Bolivia.

**L. DEL VALLE.**—In the western interior of Buenos Ayres.

**PORONGOS L.**—In the interior part of Buenos Ayres—the Dulce river flows into it.

**BLANCO B.**—In the southern part of Buenos Ayres—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**ST. MATHIAS AND DESENGANO Bs.**—In the east of the northern part of Patagonia—parts of the Atlantic Ocean.

**ST. GEORGE's B.**—In the eastern part of Patagonia—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**L. COLUGUAPE.**—In the interior part of Patagonia—the source of the Port Desire river.

**STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.**—Separates Terra Del Fuego, from the southern part of Patagonia—and connects the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean—it is 300 miles in length, and from a mile and a half to 40 miles wide.

**STR. OF LE MAIRE.**—Separates Staten Land from Terra del Fuego—it is a part of the Southern Ocean.

**G. OF PENAS.**—In the western part of Patagonia—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.**—In the western part of Patagonia—north of the Gulf of Penas.

**G. OF GUAITECA.**—In the west of the northern part of Patagonia—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**TALCAHUANA B.**—In the western part of Chili—a part of the Pacific Ocean.—The town of Conception is situated near it.

**VALPARAISO B.**—In the western part of Chili—north of Talcahuana Bay—a part of the Pacific Ocean.—The town of Valparaiso is situated on it—and has a population of 30,000.

**L. TITICACA.**—In the southern part of Peru—and north-western part of Bolivia—180 miles long, and 500 feet deep—its surface comprises 4000 square miles, and is 12,795 feet above the level of the Ocean.

**L. REYES.**—In the western part of Peru—the source of the Amazon river.

**G. OF GUAYAQUIL.**—In the western part of Ecuador—a part of the Pacific Ocean.—The town of Guayaquil is situated on it—and has a population of 20,000.

**SARDINAS B.**—In the south-western part of New Granada—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**B. OF CHOCO.**—In the western part of New Granada—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**B. OF PANAMA.**—In the north-western part of New Granada—on the south side of the Isthmus of Darien—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean.—The town of Panama is situated on it.

**G. OF DARIEN.**—In the north-western part of New Granada—a part of the Caribbean Sea.

## RIVERS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

**MAGDALENA R.**—Rises among the Andes mountains—in the south-western part of New Granada—flows first northerly, with a slight inclination to the east—then a north-westerly course, into the Caribbean Sea, by several mouths.—It is 900 miles long.—The towns of M. and H. are situated on it—and C. on an island at its mouth.—In the Bogota river, (a tributary of the Magdalena,) 15 miles west of the city of Bogota, are the falls of Tequendama.—A short distance above the falls, the river is 140 feet in width—but being forced into a narrow though deep bed, of only 40 feet wide—

it is precipitated, at two bounds, down a perpendicular rock, to the depth of 650 feet.—This cataract, (says Humboldt,) forms an assemblage of every thing that is sublimely picturesque in beautiful scenery.—The body of water, when it first parts from its bed—forms a broad arch of a glassy appearance—a little lower down it assumes a fleecy form—and ultimately, in its progress downwards, it shoots forth into millions of small tubular masses—which chase each other like sky rockets.—The noise which attends the fall is quite astounding—and dense clouds of vapor are sent up—which mingle with the atmosphere—forming, in their ascent, the most beautiful rainbows.

**CAUCA R.**—Rises among the Andes, in the south-western part of New Granada—flows a northerly course—is a branch of the Magdalena river—and is 600 miles long.

**ORINOCO R.**—Rises in Ipava lake, in the southern interior of Venezuela—flows first an easterly, then winds round to the south, and takes a westerly direction—then a northerly course, forming part of the boundary between Venezuela and New Granada—and lastly changes to an easterly direction, flowing through the north-eastern part of Venezuela, into the Atlantic Ocean, by a multitude of mouths. It is 1500 miles long.

**ARAUCA R.**—Rises in the northern interior of New Granada—flows an easterly course—is a branch of the Orinoco—and is 500 miles long.

**META AND GUAJIARE RS.**—Rise among the Andes—in the south-western interior of New Granada—flow a little north of an easterly course—are branches of the Orinoco—and are each 600 miles long.

**CASQUIARE R.**—This river connects the Negro—a branch of the Amazon, with the Orinoco.

**CARONI R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of Venezuela—flows a general northerly course.—Is a branch of the Orinoco—and is 300 miles long.

**ESSEQUIBO R.**—Rises in the south-eastern part of British Guiana—flows first a north-westerly, then a winding northerly course, into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 450 miles long.

**SURINAM R.**—Rises in the Acaray mountains, in the southern part of Dutch Guiana—flows a general northerly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 300 miles long.

**MARONI R.**—Rises in the Acaray mountains—flows a northerly course—forming the boundary between Dutch and French Guiana—and falls into the Atlantic Ocean.—It is 350 miles long.

**OYAPOCK R.**—Forms most of the boundary between French Guiana and Brazil—flows a northerly course into the Atlantic Ocean.

**AMAZON R.**—Rises in lake Reyes, in the western part of Peru—in about  $12^{\circ}$  of south latitude—flows first a south-easterly, then a north-easterly, then a north-westerly, then a northerly—and lastly a little north of an easterly course—passing through the interior and northern parts of Peru—the south-eastern part of Ecuador, and the northern part of Brazil—and flows into the Atlantic Ocean, under the Equator.—It is the largest river in the world—though not the longest—being 4000 miles long, and 180 wide at its mouth.—Its current is so rapid, that it carries its own waters unmixed into the

ocean, to the distance of 240 miles.—It drains, with its tributaries, an area of 2,400,000 square miles.—Those that flow into it from the north, are the Trombetas, Aniba, Negro, Caqueto, and Putumayo—those from the south—are the Tunguragua, Huallaga, Javary, Jutay, Jurua, Purus, Madeira, Topayos, and the Xingu. Two days before and after the full moon—at its mouth, the phenomenon called the Bore occurs—when the water from the ocean rushes into the river with a prodigious force and noise—in two, three, and sometimes four successive waves—each presenting a perpendicular front of from ten to fifteen feet high—no small vessel can encounter this, without certain destruction.—The meaning of its Indian name, (Am-as'so-na,) is boat destroyer.

**TROMBETAS AND ANABA Rs.**—Rise in the Acaray mountains, in the northern part of Brazil—flow a southerly course—are branches of the Amazon river.

**BRANCO R.**—Rises in the Acaray mountains, in the northern part of Brazil—flows a southerly course—is a branch of the Negro river.

**NEGRO R.**—Rises in the southern interior of New Granada—flows first an easterly, then a southerly, then an easterly, and lastly a south-easterly course.—Is a branch of the Amazon river—and is 1200 miles long.

**UAUPES R.**—Rises among the Andes mountains—in the southern part of New Granada—flows first an easterly, then a southerly, and lastly an easterly course.—Is a branch of the Negro river—and is 600 miles long.

**CAQUETA R.**—Rises among the Andes, in the south-western part of New Granada—flows first a south-easterly, then an easterly, and lastly a south-easterly course—forming part of the boundary between New Granada and Ecuador, Ecuador and Brazil.—Is a branch of the Amazon river—and is 1100 miles long.

**APAPURA R.**—Has its source near that of the Caqueta—flows a general south-easterly course—is a branch of the Caqueta, and is 500 miles long.

**PUTUMAYO R.**—Rises among the Andes, in the north of the western part of Ecuador—flows first a south-easterly, then an easterly course—is a branch of the Amazon river—and is 800 miles long.

**TUNGURAGUA R.**—Rises among the Andes, in the western part of Peru—flows first a north-westerly, then a winding easterly course—and forms a junction with the Huallaga river.—It is 500 miles long.

**HUALLAGA R.**—Rises among the Andes, in the western part of Peru—flows a general northerly course—and unites with the Tunguragua river.—It is 500 miles long.

**JAVARY R.**—Rises in the north-eastern part of Peru—flows first a northerly, then a north-easterly course—forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Ecuador.—Is a branch of the Amazon river.

**JUTAY AND JURUA Rs.**—Rise among the Geral mountains, in the eastern part of Peru—flow a north-easterly course through the western part of Brazil—are branches of the Amazon river.—The first is 700, and the other 800 miles long.

**PURUS R.**—Rises among the Geral mountains, in the south-eastern

part of Peru—flows first a northerly, then a north-easterly course—through the western part of Brazil—is a branch of the Amazon—and is 900 miles long.

**MADEIRA R.**—Is formed by the junction of the Mamore and Blanco rivers, in the northern part of Bolivia—flows first a northerly, then a north-easterly course, through the western part of Brazil—is the largest branch of the Amazon river—and is 2200 miles long.

**TOPAYOS R.**—Rises near the south-western boundary of Brazil—flows a northerly course, with a slight inclination to the east.—Is a branch of the Amazon—and is 1100 miles long.

**XINGU R.**—Rises in the southern interior of Brazil—flows a winding northerly course—is a branch of the Amazon river—and is 1300 miles long.

**ARAGUAY R.**—Rises among the Brazilian mountains in the southern interior of Brazil—flows a northerly course, and unites with the Tocantins, which also flows a northerly course, into the Atlantic Ocean—taking the name of Para in the last 100 miles of its course. The A. and T. are each 1100 miles long—the Para included, 1200.

**GURAPY R.**—Rises in the northern part of Brazil—flows a northerly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 500 miles long.

**PARANAIBA R.**—Rises in the eastern interior of Brazil—flows first a north-easterly, then a northerly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 800 miles long.

**ST. FRANCISCO R.**—Rises among the Brazilian mountains—in the south-eastern part of Brazil—flows first a northerly, then a north-easterly, and lastly an easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 1300 miles long.

**PARAIBA R.**—Rises among the Brazilian mountains, in the south of the eastern part of Brazil—flows, with a slight inclination to the north, an easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 450 miles long.

**URUGUAY R.**—Rises among the Brazilian mountains, in the southern part of Brazil—flows first a winding south-westerly, then a southerly course—forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Buenos Ayres—Buenos Ayres and Uruguay—unites with the Parana, and forms the Rio de la Plata.—It is 800 miles long.

**NEGRO R.**—Rises among the Brazilian mountains, in the most southern part of Brazil—flows a south-westerly course, through Uruguay—and unites with the Uruguay river.—It is 400 miles long.

**PARANA R.**—Is formed by the junction of the Tiete, Grande and Parnahyba rivers, in the southern interior of Brazil—flows first a southerly, then a south-westerly, then a southerly, and then a westerly course—forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Paraguay, Paraguay and Buenos Ayres—unites with the Paraguay—then taking a southerly course, receives the Salado—after which it changes to a south-easterly direction, and unites with the Uruguay, and forms the Rio de la Plata.—It is 1900 miles long.

**RIO DE LA PLATA.**—Is formed by the junction of the Uruguay and Parana rivers, in the south-eastern part of Buenos Ayres.—It is rather an estuary than a river.—Measured from the source of the Parana, it is about 2100 miles long, and 150 wide at its mouth.

**PARAGUAY R.**—Rises in the south-western interior of Brazil—flows a southerly course—forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, the boundary between Bolivia and Paraguay, and part of the boundary between Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, and forms a junction with the Parana.—It is 1200 miles long.

**PILCOMAYO R.**—Rises in the south-western part of Bolivia—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly course—passing through the southern part of Bolivia, and north-eastern part of Buenos Ayres—is a branch of the Paraguay river, and is 1100 miles long.

**VERMEJO R.**—Forms part of the boundary between Bolivia and Buenos Ayres—after which it flows a south-easterly course through the north-eastern part of Buenos Ayres—is a branch of the Paraguay river, and is 1000 miles long.

**SALADO R.**—Rises in the north-western part of Buenos Ayres—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of the Parana river, and is 800 miles long.

**DULCE R.**—Rises in the north-western part of Buenos Ayres—flows a south-easterly course into Porongos lake—and is 500 miles long.

**TERCERO R.**—Rises in the interior part of Buenos Ayres—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of the Parana river, and is 300 miles long.

**SALADILLO R.**—Rises in the southern interior of Buenos Ayres—flows an easterly course into the Rio de la Plata, and is 400 miles long.

**COLORADO R.**—Rises among the Andes, in the western part of Buenos Ayres—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 1000 miles long.

**RIO NEGRO.**—Rises in the south-western part of Buenos Ayres—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 700 miles long.

**CAMARONES R.**—Rises among the Andes, in the north-western part of Patagonia—flows, with a slight inclination to the south, an easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—is 300 miles long.

**PORT DESIRE R.**—Flows from Lake Coluguape, an easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is about 300 miles long.

## ISLANDS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

**JOANNES I.**—Near the northern coast of Brazil, in the mouth of the Amazon river.—It is 150 miles long.

**ST. ANNE I.**—In the Araguay river, in the interior part of Brazil.

**FERNANDO DE NORONHA I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, north-east of C. St. Roque.

**ITAMARACA I.**—In the Atlantic ocean, near the eastern coast of Brazil—and in about  $9^{\circ}$  of south latitude.

**ABROLHOS Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, near the eastern coast of Brazil—in about  $18^{\circ}$  of south latitude.

**ST. SEBASTIAN, CANANEA, ST. CATHARINA, AND TARAMANDI Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, near the eastern coast of the southern part of Brazil.

**MARTIN VAS Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, east of the south-eastern part of Brazil—in  $20^{\circ}$  south latitude.

**SAXEMBURG Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, south of Martin Vas islands.

**SANDWICH LAND.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, south-east of Patagonia.

**SOUTH GEORGIAN Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, north-west of Sandwich Land.

**SOUTH ORKNEY AND SOUTH SHETLAND Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean south-west of the south Georgian Islands.

**AURORA Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, north-west of South Georgian islands.

**FALKLAND Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean, east of the southern part of Patagonia.

**STATEN LAND.**—In the South Atlantic Ocean, east of Terra del Fuego—from which it is separated by the Strait of Le Marie.

**TERRA DEL FUEGO I.**—In the southern Ocean, south of Patagonia—from which it is separated by the Strait of Magellan.—It is 270 miles long, and 180 wide.

**HERMIT AND CAMDEN Is.**—In the Southern Ocean, near the southern coast of Terra del Fuego.

**WELLINGTON I.**—In the Pacific Ocean, near the western coast of Patagonia.—It is 150 miles long.

**CHILOE I.**—In the Pacific Ocean, near the southern coast of Chili, and the western coast of the northern part of Patagonia.

**JUAN FERNANDEZ Is.**—In the Pacific Ocean, west of Chili.—Mas a Fero and Mas a Tierra, or Selkirk's, are the principal islands of the group.

**ST. FELIX AND ST. AMBROSE Is.**—In the Pacific Ocean, west of the northern part of Chili, and south-west of Bolivia.

**PUNA I.**—In the Gulf of Guayaquil, west of Ecuador.

## MOUNTAINS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

**GERAL Mts.**—Extend through the eastern and south-eastern parts of Peru—and along the south-western boundary of Brazil.

**ACARAY Mts.**—Form the boundary between the northern part of Brazil and Guiana—and part of the boundary between Brazil and Venezuela—their general direction east and west.

**BRAZILIAN Mts.**—Extend in various directions through the south-eastern part of Brazil—the principal range running parallel with the coast for 2100 miles.

**VULCAN Mts.**—In the south-eastern part of Buenos Ayres—extending east and west.

**ANDES Mts.**—Extend from north to south, through the whole length of South America—the principal ridge following in general the winding of the Pacific coast—from which it is distant from 50 to 150 miles.

**Mt. ILLIMANI.**—A peak of the Andes—in the western part of Bolivia—24,350 feet high.

**Mt. SORATA.**—A peak of the Andes, in the north-western part of Bolivia—the highest mountain in the New World—being 25,400 feet above the level of the ocean.

**Mt. COTOPAXI.**—A celebrated volcanic mountain in the western part of Ecuador—34 miles south-east of the city of Quito.—It is

19,000 feet high—its shape is that of a perfect cone—at an elevation of 14,500 feet above the level of the ocean, commences the region of perpetual snow.—Cotopaxi is one of the most dreadful of volcanos—its explosions are frequent and disastrous.—In 1738, the flames rose 3000 feet above the brink of the crater.—In 1744, the roarings of the volcano were heard as far as Honda, on the Magdalena river—at a distance of 600 miles.—On the 4th of April, 1768, the quantity of ashes ejected was so great that during a large portion of the day the sun-light was entirely shut out, and the thick darkness of a starless midnight brooded over many miles of the surrounding country, so that at the town of Lutacunga which is more than 20 miles distant from the crater, day broke only at three in the afternoon.—An eruption which occurred in the month of January, 1803, was preceded by the melting of the snows that covered the mountain—at the port of Guiaquil, 156 miles in a straight line from the crater, “we heard,” says Humboldt, “day and night the noises of the volcano, like continued discharges of battery—we distinguished these tremendous sounds even on the Pacific Ocean, south-west of the island of Puna.”

**CHIMBORAZO.**—A peak of the Andes in the western part of Ecuador, 21,730 feet high—till recently regarded as the highest mountain in South America.

**Mt. PICHINCHA.**—An extinct volcano, in the western part of Ecuador, near the Equator—16,000 feet high.

### CAPES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

**C. GALLINAS.**—A north-eastern point of New Granada, extending into the Caribbean Sea—the most northern cape of South America.

**C. ORANGE.**—A northern point of Brazil—extending into the Atlantic Ocean—at the mouth of the Oyapock river.

**C. NORTH.**—An eastern point of the most northern part of Brazil—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**C. ST. ROQUE.**—An eastern point of Brazil extending into the Atlantic Ocean—the most eastern cape of South America.

**C. FRIÓ.**—A south-eastern point of Brazil—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**CS. ST. ANTONIO AND CORRIENTES.**—South-eastern points of Buenos Ayres—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**C. BLANCO.**—An eastern point of Patagonia—extending into the Atlantic Ocean—also a north-western point of Peru—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

**C. HORN.**—a southern point of Terra del Fuego, (or rather of Hermit island,) extending into the Southern Ocean—the most southern cape of South America.

**C. PILLAR.**—A north-western point of Terra del Fuego—extending into the South Pacific Ocean.

**C. FRANCISCO.**—A north-western point of Ecuador—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

**PT. MARIATO.**—A southern point of the Isthmus of Panama—extending into the Pacific Ocean.—This isthmus, called also the Isthmus of Darien, is, in its narrowest part, not more than 30 miles across—The dry season here lasts from December till April, and

the wet the rest of the year.—The quantity of rain that falls is prodigious—but a very remarkable phenomenon occurs throughout the isthmus, in the height of the rainy season, of which no satisfactory explanation has ever been offered.—On the 20th of June the rain ceases—and during five or six days the sun shines out constantly with the utmost splendor—after which the rain sets in as before—nor is any instance known of irregularity in the recurrence of this singular break in the ordinary course of the season.

**QUITO.**—The capital of Ecuador, in the north-western part, near the Equator—has a population of 70,000.—It is situated in a ravine on the eastern declivity of mount Pichincha—at an elevation of 9500 feet above the level of the ocean.—This city enjoys, as it were, a perpetual spring—vegetation never ceasing at any period of the year—though it is within sight of eleven summits of the Andes—which are covered with perpetual snow.—Earthquakes are frequent, and from December to March violent storms of rain and lightning almost daily occur in the afternoon.

**CARACAS.**—The capital of Venezuela, is situated in the northern part, 20 miles from the Caribbean Sea.—This city was partially destroyed in 1812 by an earthquake—in which 12,000 persons are said to have perished.—The population previous to that time was 40,000, it is now but 23,000.

**POTOSI.**—Is situated on the western part of Bolivia—on the western declivity of the mountain of Cerro de Potosi—at an elevation of 13,265 feet above the level of the ocean.—The silver mines of Potosi—so celebrated throughout the world, were accidentally discovered in 1545—by an Indian named Hualpa—as he was pursuing some wild goats up the mountain.—Arriving at a steep place, he laid hold of a bush, to assist him in his course—which he tore from the soil, and exposed a mass of solid silver at the roots.—The population of Potosi, when these mines were in their most flourishing state, was 160,000—it is now less than 10,000.

## QUESTIONS

ON THE

## MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

<i>Where is the</i>	<i>Ipava L.</i>	<i>C. Horn.</i>
<i>G. of Venezuela.</i>	<i>Geral Mts.</i>	<i>L. Titicaca.</i>
<i>Str. of Magellan.</i>	<i>Ponrongos L.</i>	<i>G. of Darien.</i>
<i>Magdalena R.</i>	<i>C. Pillar.</i>	<i>Oyapock R.</i>
<i>Dulce R.</i>	<i>Surinam R.</i>	<i>Marambaya B.</i>
<i>Essequibo R.</i>	<i>Des of Atacama.</i>	<i>Joannes I.</i>
<i>G. of Guayaquil.</i>	<i>Blanco B.</i>	<i>Mt. Illimani.</i>
<i>Itamaraca I.</i>	<i>Guaviare R.</i>	<i>C. Frio.</i>
<i>Str. of Le Maire.</i>	<i>Vulcan Mts.</i>	<i>C. Gallinas.</i>
<i>B. of All Saints.</i>	<i>Orinoco R.</i>	<i>Wellington's I.</i>

L. Ibera.	Falkland I.	Quito.
Puna I.	St. Felix I.	Assumption.
G. of Peñas.	St. Sebastian I.	Staten Land.
L Mirim.	I. of St. Anne.	Mt. Pichincha.
Mt. Chimborazo.	L. Reyes.	Hermit I.
Apapura R.	Amazon R.	L. De los Patos.
C. St. Roque.	Salado R.	St. Catharina I.
Madeira R.	Selkirk's I.	Mt. Cotopaxi.
Acaray Mt.	St Mathias' B.	
Paranagua B.	B. of Choco.	<i>Which is the most Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western Cape of South America?</i>
Caroni R.	G. Guaietea.	
Abrolhos Is.	Aniba R.	Martin Vas Is.
L. Maracaybo.	Pinzon B.	Saxenburg I.
Sardinas B.	Chonos Archipelago.	Parana R.
Terra del Fuego I.	Pilcomayo R.	Chiloe I.
Topayos R.	St. Ambrose I.	Montevideo.
Maroni R.	Camarones R.	Caraccas (or Caracas.)
Camden I.		Desengaño B.
Mt. Sorata.		C. Orange.
L. Coluguape.		

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ON THE

## MAP OF AFRICA.

### BODIES OF WATER.

**GULF OF SIDRA.**—In the western part of Barca—a part of the Mediterranean Sea.

**G. of SUEZ.**—Between the eastern part of Egypt, and north-western part of Arabia—a part of the Red Sea.—The town of Suez is situated at its northern extremity.—This Gulf, which at low water is in many parts so shallow as to be fordable—is memorable in sacred history—on account of the miraculous escape of the Children of Israel—and the destruction of Pharaoh and his host.

**G. of ADEN.**—Borders on the northern part of Berbera, and southern part of Arabia—is a part of the Arabian Sea.

**—Between the eastern part of Mozambique, and western part of Madagascar Island—it is a part of the Indian Ocean—and is 240 miles wide.**

**BOMBETOK B.**—In the north-western part of Madagascar Island—is a part of the Indian Ocean.

**VOHEMAIRE AND ANTON GILS B.**—In the north-eastern part of Madagascar Island—are parts of the Indian Ocean.

**DELAGOA B.**—Between the southern part of Mozambique, and the eastern part of Boshuanas Country—is a part of the Indian Ocean.

**AGULHAS B.**—In the southern part of Cape Colony—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**ST. HELENA B.**—In the western part of Cape Colony—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**SANTA CRUZ B.**—In the western part of Hottentots Country—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**WALWISCH B.**—Between the north-western part of Hottentots Country, and the south-western part of Cimbebas—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

**GREAT FISH B.**—Between the north-western part of Cimbebas, and south-western part of Lower Guinea—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean—the Bembarouge river flows into it.

**G. OF GUINEA.**—That part of the Atlantic Ocean bordering on the south-eastern part of Upper, and north-western part of Lower Guinea.

**L. LODDEAH.**—In the interior part of Tunis.

**L. DIBBIE.**—In the Niger river—in the north-western part of Soudan.

**L. TCHAD.**—In the north of the eastern part of Soudan—200 miles long—the Yeou and Shary rivers flow into it.

**L. FITTRE.**—In the north-eastern part of Soudan—the Misselad river flows into it.

**L. DEMBEA.**—In the interior part of Abyssinia—is 65 miles long—the Azrek river, a principal branch of the Nile, flows through this lake—but is said to preserve its waters with but little intermixture with those of the lake—across which its current is always visible.

**L. MARAVEE.**—A Salt Lake, in the eastern part of Unexplored Regions, near the south-western coast of Zanguebar.

## RIVERS OF AFRICA.

**NILE R.**—Is formed by the junction of the El Abiad and Azrek rivers, in the south-western part of Nubia—after receiving the Tacazze—it flows first a very winding, and then a direct northerly course—passing through Nubia and Egypt into the Mediterranean Sea—it is 2800 miles long.—From the junction of the Tacazze to its termination—a distance of 1350 miles—the Nile does not receive a single affluent on either side—an instance unparalleled in the Geography of the globe.—It is noted for overflowing its banks every year, and fertilizing the country called the valley of the Nile.—The rise of the Nile commences in June, and continues to increase till September. These annual inundations, are now ascertained to be caused by periodical rains, which fall about the sources of the Nile, within the tropics.—Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is situated on its right bank, 100 miles from its mouth—has a population of 300,000.—The towns of S., and New D., are situated on its left bank—and S., on the Azrek, one of its head branches.—The Pyramids of Egypt are situated near the left bank of the Nile seven or eight miles from Cairo.—The largest of them is 763 feet square at the base—and 590 feet high—and covers an area of more than 13 acres.—According to the writings of the Herodites—who obtained his information from the priests of Egypt—100,000 men were employed 20 years in its construction.—The Sphinx, a huge monster hewn out of the solid rock—having the face of a virgin, and

the body of a beast—is situated near the Pyramids—and is 125 feet long.

**WEBBE AND OZEE** Rs.—Rise in the north-eastern part of Ethiopia—flow a south-easterly course, through Zanguebar into the Indian Ocean.

**MANICE** R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of Unexplored Regions—flows a southerly course, between Mozambique and Boshuanas Country into Delagoa Bay.

**ZAMBEZE** R.—Is formed by two branches, which unite near the western boundary of Monomotapa—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly course through Mozambique into the Indian Ocean.

**ST. LUCIA** R.—Is a small river, forming the boundary between Boshuanas Country and Caffraria—flows south-east into the Indian Ocean.

**GREAT KEI** R.—Forms the boundary between Caffraria and Cape Colony—flows south-east into the Indian Ocean.

**ORANGE** R.—Rises in the southern part of Boshuanas Country—flows a winding westerly course through Hottentots Country into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 1000 miles long.

**BEMBAROUGHE** R.—Rises in the interior part of Cimbebas—flows a north-westerly course into the Great Fish Bay.

**COANZA** R.—Rises in the western part of Unexplored Regions—flows a general westerly course through Lower Guinea into the Atlantic Ocean.

**AMBRIZ** R.—Rises in the eastern part of Lower Guinea—flows a westerly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 600 miles long.

**CONGO** R.—Rises in the interior part of Unexplored Regions—flows first a westerly, then a north-westerly, and lastly, a south-westerly course through Lower Guinea into the Atlantic Ocean.\*

**MISSELAD** R.—Rises in Fertit—flows a general north-westerly course into Lake Tchad.

**SHARY** R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of Soudan—flows a general north-westerly course into Lake Tchad.

**YEOU** R.—Rises in the interior part of Soudan—flows a little north of an easterly course into Lake Tchad.

**NIGER** R.—Rises in the south-western part of Soudan—flows first a north-westerly, then a north-easterly, then a northerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a south-westerly course—passing through the western, northern and interior parts of the Soudan—and forming the boundary between Upper and Lower Guinea—falls into the Gulf of Guinea by several mouths—it is 2700 miles long.—The towns of S., T., S., B., E., and B., and some others of less note, are situated on it.—The Tsadda and White rivers are its two principal branches.

**ST. PAUL's** R.—Rises among the mountains of Kong—flows a south-westerly course—forming the boundary between Upper Guinea and Senegambia—and passing through Siberia into the Atlantic Ocean—is 300 miles long.

**RIO GRANDE**.—Rises in the interior part of Senegambia—flows a general westerly course into the Atlantic Ocean.

**GAMBIA** R.—Rises in the interior part of Senegambia—flows with

\* The courses of this river are partly conjecture.

many windings, a general westerly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 700 miles long.

**SENEGAL R.**—Rises among the mountains of Kong—in the south-eastern interior of Senegambia—flows first a northerly, then a north-westerly, and lastly, a south-westerly course—passing through the northern part of Senegambia into the Atlantic Ocean.

### ISLANDS OF AFRICA.

**SEYCHEL, PRASLIN, ALMIRANTE Is., MAHE, ROPEQUIZ, ANUNCIA-TION, COETIVI, GEORGE, GALEGA, AND JUAN DE NOVA Is.**—Are all comprised within the Ethiopean Archipelago—lying east of the southern portion of Zanguebar.

**ASSUMPTION, NATAL, AND ALDABRA Is.**—In the Indian Ocean—north of Madagascar.

**MONFIA PEMBA AND ZANZIBAR Is.**—In the Pacific Ocean—near the eastern coast of the southern part of Zanguebar.

**MADAGASCAR I.**—In the Indian Ocean—east of Mozambique—960 miles long, and from 200 to 360 wide—area estimated at 225,000 square miles.

**MAURITIUS AND BOURBON Is.**—In the Indian Ocean—east of Madagascar.

**JUAN DE LISBOA AND POMERIE Is.**—In the Indian Ocean—south-east of Madagascar.

**MARIAN AND CROZETS Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—south-east of Cape Colony.

**TRISTAN D'ACUNHA I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—south-west of Cape Colony.

**ST. HELENA I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—about 1200 miles west of the most southern part of Lower Guinea—and a southerly direction from France—noted as being the place where Napoleon Bonaparte was banished in 1815—and where he was detained as a prisoner of war, till his death, in 1821.

**ASCENSION I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—about midway between Lower Guinea and Brazil.

**ST. PAUL'S I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—near the Equator—and north-east of Brazil.

**ANNOBON, ST. THOMAS, PRINCES, AND FERNANDO Po Is.**—In the Gulf of Guinea—near the western coast of the northern part of Lower Guinea.

**CAPE VERD Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—west of the northern part of Senegambia.

**CANARY Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—west of the southern part of Morocco.—Teneriffe, one of these Islands, is noted for its high mountain, called the Peak of Teneriffe—which is 11,946 feet high.—It is an extinct volcano—but from some crevices in the crater—hot watery vapors still issue—these crevices are called by the natives, *the nostrils of the Peak*.

**MADEIRA I.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—west of Morocco.

**AZORE Is.**—In the Atlantic Ocean—west of the southern part of Spain.

## MOUNTAINS OF AFRICA.

**Mts. of Kong.**—Form the boundary between Upper Guinea and Soudan—extending east and west—after which they take a northerly and southerly direction through the eastern part of Senegambia.

**ATLAS Mts.**—Extend through the Barbary States—and separate the cultivated country from the Great Desert—they are 1400 miles long.

**Mt. MILTON.**—A peak of the Atlas mountains—in the interior part of Morocco—it is 11,000 feet high.

**MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.**—Extend through the northern part of Ethiopia—their direction is east and west—the western part of the range is called Cameroons mountains.—They separate the north-western part of Ethiopia from the southern border of the eastern part of Soudan—and are 13,000 feet high.

**CRYSTAL Mts.**—Extend along the eastern and southern border of Lower Guinea, from the Congo river to Cimbebas.

**SNOW Mts.**—Extend through the southern and south-eastern parts of Africa.—Greatest height 10,000 feet.

**LUPATA Mts.**—Extend along the western border of the northern part of Mozambique, and through the southern part of Zanguebar—their general direction is north and south.

**RED Mts.**—In the southern—and Radama in the northern part of Madagascar—extending through the whole length of the island—parallel with the coast.

## CAPES OF AFRICA.

**C. Bon.**—A north-eastern point of Tunis—extending into the Mediterranean Sea.

**C. GUARDAFUI.**—A north-eastern point of Berbera—extending into the Indian Ocean—the most eastern cape of Africa.

**C. ORFUI.**—An eastern point of Berbera—extending into the Indian Ocean.

**C. BASSIS.**—A southern point of Ajan—extending into the Indian Ocean.

**C. DELGADO.**—The most south-eastern point of Zanguebar—extending into the Indian Ocean.

**C. AMBRO.**—The northern point of Madagascar island—extending into the Indian Ocean.

**C. ST. MARY.**—The southern point of Madagascar—extending into the Indian Ocean.

**C. CORRIENTES.**—The most south-eastern point of Mozambique—extending into the Indian Ocean.

**C. AGULHAS.**—The most southern point of Cape Colony—and in fact the most southern cape of Africa—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**C. of GOOD HOPE.**—A south-western point of Cape Colony—extending into the Atlantic Ocean—usually considered the most southern cape of Africa.

**Cs. CROSS AND Frio.**—A western and a north-western point of Cimbebas—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**C. PALMAS.**—A south-eastern point of Liberia—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**C. VERD.**—The western point of the northern part of Senegambia—extending into the Atlantic Ocean—the most western cape of Africa.

**Cs. BLANCO AND BOJADOR.**—Western points of the Great Desert—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

**Q U E S T I O N S**  
ON THE  
**M A P   O F   A F R I C A .**

<i>Where is the</i>	Prince's I.	Crystal Mts.
Vohemaire B.	Antongil (or Anton-	St. Lucia R.
Fogo I.	gil's) B.	Mozambique Ch.
L. Maravee.	Nile R.	Ascension I.
Lanzarota I.	L. Tchad.	L. Fittre.
Walwisch B.	Delagoa B.	Mayo I.
C. St. Mary.	St. Michael I.	Flores I.
St. Helena B.	Zanzibar I.	Socotra I.
G. of Sidra.	C. Agulhas.	Manice R.
Red Mt.	Cairo T.	Gr. Fish B.
Mt. Miltsin.	Monrovia T.	Ozee R.
St. Helena I.	Amhara Prov.	Maritius I.
Orange R.	Ambriz R.	Niger R
C. Guardafui.	L. Dibbie.	
C. of Good Hope.	C. Verd.	<i>Which is the most</i>
C. Ambro.	Porto Santo I.	<i>Northern, Eastern,</i>
Sal I.	C. Orfui.	<i>Southern, and West-</i>
Bombetok B.	Shary R.	<i>ern Cape of Africa?</i>
Teneriffe I.	C. Bojador.	Bonavista (or Boa
L. Dembea.	Bembarouge R.	Vista) I.
Atlas Mts.	Almirante Is.	Ropequiz I.
Senegal R.	Snow Mts.	Congo I.
Webbe R.	G. of Adan.	G. of Suez.
Radama Mts.		

The following descriptions were inadvertently omitted in their proper place.

**PASSAIC R.**—Rises in the northern interior of New Jersey—flows a short distance easterly, then northerly, again easterly, and lastly a southerly course into New York bay—it is 70 miles long.—It flows through a mountainous country, with a quiet and sluggish course, excepting at two falls.—At the Little Falls it descends, by two leaps and a rocky rapid, 51 feet in the distance of half a mile.—Five and a half miles below, are the Great Falls at Paterson—here the

river pours itself in one unbroken cataract of 60 feet wide, 50 feet perpendicular descent, and a total fall of 70 feet, affording an immense water power.

**NIAGARA FALLS.**—In order to contemplate aright, and to form any thing like a just conception of the vastness and overpowering grandeur and sublimity of these falls, it is important that we should direct our attention in the first place to the great chain of lakes, or inland seas, as they may be called, which are estimated to comprise nearly one-half of the whole amount of fresh water on the surface of the globe.—Lake Superior, for instance, comprises an area of 28,000 square miles, and is 900 feet deep—its surface is 641 feet above the level of the ocean.—The waters from this lake flow through the Strait of St. Mary (which is not navigable) into Lake Huron—having a descent of 45 feet—Lake Michigan comprises an area of about 17,000 square miles, and is also 900 feet deep—its surface is 600 feet above the level of the ocean, being 41 below Lake Superior—The waters of Lake Michigan flow through the Strait of Mackinaw into Lake Huron—this lake, including Manitouline, comprises an area of 19,000 square miles, and is 1000 feet deep.—Its surface is 596 feet above the level of the ocean.—The waters of Lake Huron flow through St. Clair river and lake, and Detroit river, into Lake Erie, having a descent of 52 feet.—Lake Erie contains about 9000 square miles, and is 120 feet deep—its surface is 544 feet above the level of the ocean.—We now come to Niagara river, which, as it flows from Lake Erie, is about three-fourths of a mile in width, and from 20 to 40 feet deep, and has for three miles a rapid current, and then becomes smooth and placid, till within 1 mile of the falls.—Five miles below Lake Erie the river begins to expand, and continues till it becomes more than eight miles in width, measured across Grand island.—Three-fourths of a mile above the falls commence the rapids, which have a descent of from 52 to 57 feet—with white crested breakers, and a dashing and foaming torrent, tossing from 10 to 30 feet above the main current, until they come to the stupendous cataract.—The river which constitutes the outlet of the immense body of water accumulated from the great upper lakes, and numerous rivers which flow into them, is here precipitated over a precipice 160 feet high, with a solemn and tremendous roar, which is ordinarily heard from five to twenty miles; and has, in some instances, been heard at Toronto, 45 miles distant.—It is computed that one hundred millions of tons of water are discharged over the precipice every hour.—In the morning, a little after sunrise, when the crescent, or Horse-shoe fall, is illuminated by the full strength of the solar rays pouring in upon it, disclosing it nearly to the bottom, and spanning it with a perfect rainbow, it is thought to exhibit its greatest beauty and splendor.

The falls are 21 miles below Lake Erie, and 14 above Lake Ontario.—The river at the falls is about three-fourths of a mile wide—but below it is immediately compressed to less than one-fourth of a mile, and is 250 feet deep, as ascertained by sounding.—About three miles below the falls is a terrific whirlpool, almost as powerful as the Maelstrom, near Norway. Here logs and trees are whirled round for days in its outer circles, and finally drawn down perpen-

dicularly with tremendous force, and shot out again at the distance of many rods.

The Welland canal affords a passage for sloops and schooners of 125 tons burden, around the Falls, and connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario.—It is 42 miles long, 56 feet wide, and from 8½ to 16 feet deep, and has 37 locks.—The whole descent from one lake to the other, which these locks are intended to overcome, is 334 feet.—This canal was completed in 1829, and cost \$1,000,000.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ON THE

## M A P O F T H E W O R L D .

**CORAL SEA.**—Borders on the north-eastern part of Australia—and is enclosed on the north and north-east by New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Georgian, New Hebrides, and New Caledonia islands.—It is 1300 miles in width.

**BASS STRAIT.**—Separates Van Dieman's Land from the south-eastern part of Australia—and connects different parts of the Pacific Ocean.—It is 130 miles wide.

**TORRES STRAIT.**—Separates a north-eastern point of Australia, called Cape York—from the southern part of New Guinea—is a part of the Pacific Ocean, and is 120 miles wide.

**GULF OF CARPENTARIA.**—In the northern part of Australia—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**STRAIT OF MACASSAR.**—Separates Celebes island from the eastern part of Borneo—and connects the waters of the Sea of Java with the Celebes Sea.

**SUNDA STRAIT.**—Separates the islands of Sumatra and Java—and connects the waters of the Sea of Java with the Pacific Ocean.—It is 30 miles wide.

**COOK'S STRAIT.**—Separates the islands of New Ulster and New Munster (known as New Zealand)—and connects different parts of the Pacific Ocean.

**FOVEAUX STRAIT.**—Separates Stewart's island (now called New Leinster) from the most southern part of New Munster—is a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**BAY OF PLENTY.**—In the northern part of New Ulster island—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

**GALLAPAGOS Is.**—In the Pacific Ocean—near the Equator—and directly west of Equador.

**SPITZBERGEN Is.**—In the Arctic Ocean—north of Norway—extending from 77° to 81° north latitude—being the most northern land which has yet been discovered.

**HAWAII OR OUHYEE I.**—The largest of the Sandwich Islands—in the Pacific Ocean, between 18° and 20° of north latitude—and about 3200 miles west of Mexico.—This island rises in high and towering cones—to an elevation of nearly 16,000 feet above the

level of the Ocean.—Here is the gigantic volcano of Kirauca—with its immense crater—two miles in length, by nearly a mile in width, and several hundred feet deep—in a constant state of terrific ebullition.—Indeed the whole island is one complete mass of lava—and being perforated with innumerable apertures in the shape of craters, may be considered as forming a hollow cone, over a vast furnace, in the heart of a stupendous sub-marine mountain.

Captain Cook was murdered by the natives of this island in 1779.

**NAVIGATORS Is.**—In the Pacific Ocean—intersected by the  $13^{\circ}$  of south latitude, and  $171^{\circ}$  of west longitude.—Palolo is the native name for a singular species of sea worm, which is found on the coast of these islands—they appear regularly in the months of October and November—during portions of two days in each month, viz. the day before, and the day on which the moon is in her last quarter. At the first dawn of day, they may be felt by the hand, swimming on the surface of the water—and as the day advances, their numbers increase—so that by the time the sun has risen, many thousands may be observed in a very small space, sporting merrily during their short visit to the surface of the ocean. On the second day, they appear at the same, and in a similar manner, but in such countless myriads, that the surface of the ocean is literally covered with them for a considerable extent. On each day, after sporting for an hour or two, they disappear, and not one is ever observed, until the day before the last quarter of the moon in the month of October of the next year. In size, they may be compared to a very small straw, and are of various colors, green, brown, white, and speckled, and of different lengths—in appearance and mode of swimming, they resemble very small snakes—they are exceedingly brittle, and if broken into a number of pieces, each piece swims off as though it were an entire worm. The natives feast upon them, and esteem as the greatest of luxuries. The worms are caught in small baskets, beautifully made, and when taken on shore, are tied up in leaves, in small bundles and baked—but like oysters, they are eaten both cooked and uncooked, according to individual taste.

For the above facts, the author acknowledges his indebtedness to the "Friend," an excellent paper published in Philadelphia.

## QUESTIONS

ON THE

## MAP OF THE WORLD.

Eastern Hemisphere.	North and South Indian Ocean,	5000
Western Hemisphere.	America.	m. l. 4000 w.
Eastern Continent.	Atlantic Ocean,	8,500 Northern Ocean.
Europe.	m. l. 2000 to 5000	Southern Ocean.
Asia.	m. w.	Red Sea.
Africa.	Pacific Ocean,	11,000 Mediterranean Sea:
Western Continent.	m. l. 7000 w.	Black Sea.

White Sea.	Java I. Batavia.	Feegee (or Fiji) Is.
Baltic Sea.	Cocos Is.	Navigator's Is.
Caribbean Sea.	Australia I. Sydney.	Society Is.
Gulf of Mexico.	Van Dieman's Land,	Tahiti (or Otaheite.)
G. of St. Lawrence.	Hobart Town.	Austral Is.
Hudson's B.	Royal Company.	Pearl Is.
Baffin's B.	Antarctic Continent.	Marquesas Is.
Behring's Str.	Amsterdam I.	Washington Is.
Foveaux Str.	Kerguelen Land.	St Paul's Is.
B. of Plenty.	Enderby Land.	Galapagos,
B. of Islands.	Marian & Crozet's Is.	(or Gallapagos) Is
Bass Str. 120 m. w.	Gough I.	
G. of Carpentaria.	Tristan d'Acunha.	<i>Where is the</i>
Str. of Macassar.	Spitzbergen I.	Coral Sea.
Str. of Sunda.	Sandwich Is.	Str. of Sunda.
ISLANDS.	Owhyee (or Hawaii) I.	Bay of Plenty.
Ladrone Is.	Anson's Archipelago.	Bass Strait.
Caroline Is.	Central Archipelago.	Str. of Macassar.
New Georgian Is.	New Herbrides Is.	G. of Carpentaria.
New Ireland.	New Caledonia.	Cook's Str.
New Britain.	Norfolk I.	Torres Str.
Louisiade.	New Zealand Is.	Foveaux Str.
New Guinea I.	Stewart's I.	Galapagos Is.
Gilolo I.	Balleny's Is.	Spitzbergen I.
Celebes I.	Victoria Land.	Hawaii I.
Timor I.	Chatham I.	Indian Ocean.
Flores I.	Kermadec Is.	Pacific Ocean.
Sumbawa I.	Friendly Is.	Arctic Ocean.

## PROMISCUOUS QUESTIONS.

<i>Where is the</i>	Ottawa R.	Licking R.
Piscataqua R.	B. of Fundy.	Oneida L.
Delaware B.	Tampa B.	Vineyard Sd.
Alleghany Mts.	G. of Georgia.	Sabine R.
B. of Campeachy.	Str. of Bellisle.	Saginaw B.
Ardencaple Inlet.	C. Fear.	Winnipiseogee L.
Charlotte Harbor.	Muskingum R.	Monistic R.
Anticosti I.	Juniata R.	Cedar R.
Gulf of California.	Buzzard's B.	Brazos R.
Pr. Wm. Sound.	Ogeechee R.	L. Chapala.
Vacassar B.	Casco B.	Norton Sd.
Schuylkill R.	Chesapeake B.	Spanish Peaks.
York R.	Richmond G.	Great Bear L.
Galveston B.	G. of Tehuantepec.	I. of Pines.
Green R.	Southampton I.	San Francisco B.
Savannah R.	L. Cayman.	C. Walsingham.
Santee R.	Gut of Canseau.	C. Mendocino.
Potomac R.	Koksah R.	White Sea.
Penobscot R.	Churchill R.	English Ch.
Coronation G.	Arctic Highlands.	Str. of Yenikale.
Welcome G.	Saco R.	Dal (or Dahl) R.
Severn R.	Yazoo R.	Guadalquivir R.

Lofoten Is.	Rappahannock R.	Sihon R.
Elba I.	Skeneateles L.	Sea of Kara.
G. of Bothnia.	Moosehead L.	Merida T.
C. Matapan.	Flint R.	Matanzas T.
Mobile B.	Wabash R.	C. Corrientes.
Albemarle Sd.	L. Erie.	C. St. Antonio.
Green Mts.	Elk L.	C. Chudleigh.
Saline L.	Muscle Shoals.	B. of Guatemala.
New Inlet.	Krishna R.	Coronation G.
Mohawk R.	Khatanga R.	Seneca L.
Roanoke R.	Ghaut Mts.	Delaware R.
Long Island Sd.	Niphon I.	Grand R.
C. Robertson.	Elbrooz Mts.	Rum R.
L. Chelekhof.	L. Baikal.	Wackusett Mt.
Q. Charlotte's Sd.	Dead Sea.	C. Henry.
Sabine I.	Gr. Salt Desert.	Pearl R.
Ignacio I.	Irrawaddy R.	James R.
Æsel I.	L. Manitoba.	Tongue R.
Irish Sea.	Bathurst I.	Baltic Sea.
G. of Taranto.	C. Cannaveral.	C. Sviatoi.
C. Finisterre.	Musquito B.	C. Passaro:
Petchora R.	Corn Is.	L. Peipus.
B. of Biscay.	Grand B.	C. De Gat.
Auvergne Mts.	Gr. Salt L.	Sky I.
Pensacola B.	Mt Hecla.	Sea of Azof.
Genesee R.	Str. of Dardanelles.	Seine R.
Big Sandy R.	Corsica I.	B. of All Saints.
Tar R.	Land's End.	Ipava L.
Miami R.	Dwina R.	Geral Mts.
Cape Cod.	C. St. Vincent.	Porongus L.
Red Sea.	North Sea.	C. Pillar.
Poyang L.	Corfu I.	Surinam R.
Chan. of Tartary.	Muscongus B.	Des of Atacama.
Helmund R.	L. Champlain.	Blanco B.
Peiho R	Mar's Hill.	Guaviare R.
Hainan I.	C. Hatteras.	Mt. Cotopaxi.
Kotelnoi I.	C. Catoche.	Vohemaire B.
Jan Mayen I.	Black Mt.	Fogo I.
L. Mistissinny.	Black Hills.	L. Maravee.
Icy Cape.	G. of Venezuela.	Lanzarota I.
C. Race.	Str. of Magellan.	Walwich B.
Cosiguina Mt.	Magdalena R.	C. St. Mary.
Sable I.	Dulce R.	St. Helena B.
Tule L.	Esequibo R.	G. of Sidra.
North Channel.	G. of Guayaquil.	Nantucket I.
Sierra Morena Mts.	Itamaraca I.	Barataria B.
L. Ladoga.	Str. of Le Maire.	Connecticut R.
Zante I.	Ramleah Mts.	Itasca L.
C. Clear.	G. of Siam.	Mohegan Mts.
Gothland I.	Petchelee G.	Salt R.
Malta I.	Obi R.	L. Memphramagog,
Sea of Marmora.	Mt. Ararat.	St. Joseph R.
Cevennes Mts.	Sikoke I.	Str. of Malacea.

Str. of Babelmandel.	Mt. Illimani.	Wellington's I
Perouse Str.	C. Frio.	L. Ibera.
Zaizan Nor.	C. Gallinas.	Puna I.
Nerbuddah R.	Lop Nor.	G. of Peñas.
G. of Martaban.	Str. of Mastmay.	L. Mirim.
Ural Mts.	G. of Cambay.	M. Chimborazo.
Sea of Aral.	G. of Anadeer.	Apapura R.
G. of Lyons.	Des. of Cobi.	C. St. Roque.
I. of Man.	Mt. Pisgah.	Madeira R.
G. of Dantzic.	G. of Manaar.	C. Closterbay.
Maelstrom, (written also Mälstrom.)	Cashgar.	Water Volcano.
Lemnos I.	Hindoo Koo Mt.	Cumberland Str.
Rugen I.	Oosooree R.	Mt Etna.
Cantabrian Mts.	Bermudas Is.	Pt. Beechey.
Mediterranean Sea.	Mt. Hooker.	C. Farewell.
L. Geneva.	King's C.	Santa Cruz I.
Zealand I.	Pt. De Witt Clinton.	Athabasca L.
G. of Genoa.	C. St. Lewis.	Sea of Yesso.
Ungava B.	C. Orford.	Thsoungling Mts.
Juan de Fuca Str.	Amatique B.	C. Ras al Gat.
Davis' Str.	Cattegat.	C. Lopatka.
Pr. Edward's I..	Balkan Mt.	Quelpaert I.
Gr. Sandy Desert.	C. Teulada.	Andaman Is.
Vancouver's I.	Onega R.	Str. of Otranto
Bonair I.	Mt. Blanc.	G. of Finland.
Green B.	Pruth R.	Lipari Is.
Sitka I.	Cephalonia I.	Achil I.
Red Mts.	Str. of Gibralter.	G. of Venice.
Mt. Miltsin.	Aland I.	Str. of Messina.
St. Helena I.	Rhine R.	L. Wetter.
Orange R.	<i>How do the Waters of the Don R. reach the Ocean?</i>	
C. Guardafui.	Waters of Green B. ?	Osage R.
C. Good Hope.	Chesuncook L.	Yellow Stone R.
C. Ambro.	L. Michigan.	Mt. Jorullo.
Pittsburg.	Spirit L.	Colorado R.
Portland.	Baltimore.	Monongahela R.
Buffalo.	Sabine City.	Arkansas R.
L. Pontchartrain.	Galveston City.	Gr. Pedee R.
Ozark Mts.	Mobile T.	Antongil B.
Catskill Mts.	Nashville T.	Nile R.
Ohio R.	Thunder B.	L. Tchad.
Mississippi R.	Bombetok B.	Pictured Rocks,
Missouri R.	Sal I.	Delagoa B.
Altamaha R.	Teneriffe I.	St. Michael's I.
Vulcan Mts.	L. Dembea.	Zanzibar I.
Orinoço R.	Atlas Mts.	C. Agulhas.
C. Horn.	Senegal R.	Cairo City.
L. Titicaca.	Webbe R.	Amhara.
G. of Darien.	Radama Mts.	Monrovia T.
Oyapock R.	Princes I.	Acaray Mts.
Marambaya B.		Paranagua B.
Joannes I.		Coroni R.
		Abrolhos I.

L. Maracaybo.	L. Ilmen.	Dalmatia.
Sardiñas B.	Glommuen R.	Hungary.
Terra del Fuego I.	Dniester R.	Str. of Bonifacio.
Topayos R.	Tagus R.	Des Moines.
Maroni R.	Negropont I.	Alabama R.
C. Elizabeth.	I. of Wight.	Black R.
Barbados I.	Po R.	Passamaquoddy B.
C. Sable.	Ambriz R.	Ottertail L.
C. St. John.	L. Dibbie.	Matagorda B.
C. Gracias a Dios.	C. Verd.	Mt. Katahdin.
Little Slave L.	Porto Santo I.	Rock R.
B. of Honduras.	C. Orfui.	Snow Mts.
C. St. Lucas.	Shary R.	G. of Arden.
C. Gorda.	C. Bojador.	Crystal Mts.
Tigris R.	Ural Mts.	St. Lucia R.
Thian Chan Mts.	Almirante Is.	Mozambique Ch.
Dead Gulf.	Mt. Washington.	Ascension I.
Balcash L.	New York City.	Amazon R.
Mt. Gilboa.	C. Henlopen.	Salado R.
Ava.	Blakely.	Selkirk's I.
Muscat.	Cincinnati T.	St Mathias B.
Damascus.	Oswego T.	B. of Choco.
Nicobar Is.	Pensacola T.	G. of Guaiteca.
C. Romania.	Madison T.	Aniba R.
Loo Choo Is.	Camden I.	Passaic R.
Black Sea.	Mt. Sorata.	
Zuyder Zee.	L. Coluguape,	<i>Which is the most Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western Cape of South America?</i>
Clara R.	C. Orange.	
Volga R.	Falkland Is.	
Torneå R.	St. Felix Is.	
Ebro R.	St. Sebastian.	
Donegal B.	I. of St. Anne.	
L. Maelar.	L. Reyes.	<i>Which is the most Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western Cape of Africa?</i>
Metelin I.	Mt. of Olives.	
Tombigbee R.	Ceylon I.	
Martha's Vineyard.	Balcash L.	
Big Stone L.	Nova Zembla I.	Iceland.
Temiscouata L.	Mt. Choumalarie.	Norton Sd.
Aransas Inlet.	Kingkitao T.	Fox Ch.
Mt. Olympus.	Bangkok T.	C. York.
L. George.	G. of Tonquin.	Green Bank.
Winnebago L.	Snowy Range Mts.	C. Lookout.
Bahama Is.	Gr. Fish R.	Mt. Holyoke.
Popocatapetl.	G. of Mexico.	Lamoille R.
Havana City.	Lancaster Sd.	C. Romans.
L. Caniapuscaw.	Alleghany Mts.	Isles of Shoals.
Melville I.	East Main R.	Mt. Desert I.
C. Brewster.	Bantry B.	Elizabeth I.
Dominica I.	Oder R.	Penobscot B.
Kodiak I.	G. of Athens.	Str. of Dover.
Davy's Sound.	Cyprus I.	Majorca I.
Mt. Vesuvius.	Savoy R.	Don R.
Grampian Hills.	Galicia.	

Moldavia.	Ch.of Constantinople.	T. St. Johns.
Tyrol.	Maelstrom.	L. Nicaragua.
Servia.	T. Independence.	T. Waterloo.
Danube R.	Block I.	Jutland.
Duna R.	Neuse R.	Vistula R.
Samos I.	Onion R.	Firth of Clyde.
Jordan R.	<i>Bound Pa.</i>	Shannon R.
G. of Lena.	T. St. Louis.	Okefinokee Swamp.
Adam's Peak.	Merrimack R.	Chattahoochee R.
East Cape.	Tennessee R.	Hudson R.
Mt. Carmel.	Rocky Mts.	Red R.
Anabara R.	Thames R.	Platte R.
Hoang Kiang R.	Loire R.	Illinoise R.
G. of Burgas.	Rhone R.	Quebec.
Bog R.	Douro R.	T. Guanaxuato.
Jersey I.	Maritza R.	T. Montreal.
Baltic Sea.	Rio Del Norte R.	Jamaica I.
Tiber R.	Trinidad I.	Behring's Strait.
Drave R.	St. Domingo I.	Niagara Falls.
L. Purus.	T. Matamoras.	

## GEOGRAPHICAL MNEMONICS.

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Davy Ardencaple went to Lancaster to sound Mr. Smith, and met with Baffin Melville. From there he went first to North East, then to South East Bay, to see a man by the name of Davis Strait, who introduced him to three other gentlemen—Cumberland, Frobisher, and Hudson, as Strait as himself—then they all went a Fox hunting, and stopped at a place, where they met with a hearty *Welcome* from Chesterfield Hudson and James Richmond, who lived near a place where he said they had Mosquitoes, so large, that *many* of them would weigh a pound. They next became acquainted with Ungava Bellisle, and Lawrence Canseau, and a *Funny* fellow, who laughed at the mosquito story.

Mackenzie Peel is a Liard, because he said if you feed Hay to a Slave it will make him at Peace with Finlay Athabasca, brother of Saskatchewan, a Red Ottawa of the Saguenay tribe.

Frazer Okanagan and McGillivray's Clark, had spoken of going to the Kooskooskee, to fish for Salmon: but as Fayette Reid told them a frightful story of a Sickly Bear, that Breneau Owyhee and Malheur Lewis had seen there, and of the dangerous Falls that Willamette Columbia, and Unqua Klamet, had witnessed, they thought best to postpone the excursion, till Sacrament was over.

Caniapuscau Mistissinny, pulled Abbitibbe Ontario by the Ear, because he heard him de Clair that Huron Manitouline and Michigan Green were far Superior to Rainy Woods.

Sal Winnipeg had two daughters—Manitoba and little Winnipeg and a Deer, Little Slave, Athabasca, and a Great Slave, who saw a Great Bear, Shelling off a Great (quantity of) Salt, with the Tools (Tule) left by Mr. Cayman, when he went to Chapala and Nicaragua.

Mr. Brewster of the North went to Closterbay to bid Farewell to Walsingham, King of Chudleigh—and his two brothers—Lewis and John, ran a Race from Sable Cod, and lost a Hat. Cannaveral, a Sable Antonio, hearing of this affair, exclaimed, "Gracias a Dios! that exceeds Gorda, Corrientes of St. Lucas."

Morro Hermoso and Mendocino Orford went to their sister Elizabeth—and told her to keep the Romanz off from East Cape, because the Prince of Wales—who lived in the Icy regions, had his Barrow made of Beechey wood, sent to him from the point of Demarcation, west of C. Bathurst, while De Witt Clinton went to York, and bought a Herd of cattle, and sold them to Mr. Robertson.

From the Banks of Melville Sabine, Byam Martin, and Bathurst Cornwallis, Discovered (Disco) in January or May, (Jan Mayen,) an Iceland Prince, on Williams' Land near Southampton.

Thomas and John Martin two Barbarous Boobies, set out on a Cruz, with their Kitts, and took their sister Ann to make Tea by the way. They stopped at Guadalupe, and caught a Dominica chicken, and called it Martinico, after their own name. They put up at night with a Saint named Lucia Vincent, and gave him a Bar of iron for

a Bay horse—but the quantity of Grain eaten by him induced them To let the Bay go, and they went to Trinidad, where they met with Margarita Tortuga, who took them into her Orchard, where they became very Chilly—and she gave them some Bonair to Cure their sore feelings—but O ! how they Rued this affair, and to drown their sorrows, (not being temperance men,) they both got pretty well Corned, and went to Quibdo, where they cut up such Revillagigedos, that Ignacio and Vancouver said, Queen Charlotte herself had never seen Sitch a (Sitka) Kodiak even among the Shoomagins of Nunnivack.

Passamaquoddy Penobscot caught a Musk rat in a Cask, and went to Massachusetts, and traded it for some Codfish, which he put among the Vines in the Yard, but the Buzzards being attracted, he made a Narrow escape to Long Island, and sold his fish to the New Yorkers.

Temiscouata had some Cheese uncooked, and a Moosehead which he boiled up together, and called it Umbagog. But when Winnipiseogee Memphramagog, and Peter and John Temiscaming came in to dine, he sat it on the table, and told them it was a Chowder, and that the fish of which it was made were caught in Champlain, by George Oneida of Skeneateles—and Owasco Cayuga of Seneca—but Miss Canandaigua, as She was Talking away to Ontario—pulled the fellow by the Ear, and made him de Clair the truth of the matter to Saginaw Thunder and Huron Manitouline.

Nepissing Michigan and Green Winnebago—who thought themselves Superior to common people, were out one Rainy day in the Woods—and saw a Red Spirit near Lake St Croix, Pepin through the Keyhole into a gentleman's Parlour, where he saw a Big Stone, which he took up, and Traversed the prairie in pursuit of an Elk, at which he threw the stone, but it missed the Elk, and fell upon an Otter's Tail; but now he had a "Task" to get out of this scrape, for just at this time. Old Nick Biddle and General Eustace came upon him—and he was forced to run for his life—and they pursued him—first to the North, and then to the South, till at last they came to Kulluspelm, where he snatched up his Flat Bow, and made battle—then they in their turn had to retreat, and he pursued them to the Great Salt Lake, where they lost their Tools.

Missisque Lamoille, traded a load of Onions for Otter Skins, which were obtained of the Delaware tribe, who dwelt near the Schuylkill, by Lehigh Susquehanna, when on a journey to the North-west of Juniata. About the same time, Shenandoah Potomac—heard a loud Rap at his door—when Hannock York and James Chowan, of Roanoke, entered, covered with Tar, with a Neuce round their necks, and trembling for Fear they would be caught by Pedee Santee—in crossing the Waters of Congaree, on their way to Edisto and Savannah—where they hoped to meet their friend Ogeechee Altamaha; but from here they were driven by Oconee and Ocmulgee, to the Saltilla—where they took refuge with Mary and John, Indians of the Suwanee tribe, who dwelt between the Ocklockony and Apalachicola, where they prepared Flint, for the arrows of the Chattahooches and Choctaw hachets, for the Yellow and Black Water tribes, who dwelt between the Escambia and Perdido near Mobile, in Alabama.

Pascagoula Pearl and Big Black Yazoo, who lived in Mississippi, went up the Ohio Ten miles, to See Holston Clinch, and Cumberland Green Salt, of Kentucky, Licking Big Sandy Kanawha, of Monongahela, who wore an Alleghany Beaver, made at Muskingum, by Sciota Miami and Maumee Thames.

Red Peter, of Upper Iowa, shot a turkey among the Cedars of Iowa, and gave it to Mr. Des Moines for some Salt. He then went to Missouri, and Sued James White Earth for killing a Porcupine, and sent a constable by the name of Williams Bratton, of N. Mountain C., who seized him, and took him before squire Thompson Marias, in his Dearborn.

Messrs. Jefferson and Madison were told by Mr. Gallatin, that there was a Yellow Stone found by Mr. Clark, also a Fork, a Big Horn, and a Beef's Tongue, which he gave to Little Missouri, when he Saw her at the Corner of Shienne street looking at Teton White, who was Running through the Water, and caught a Platte of his hair in a Loup Fork, which caused him to turn Black.

Mr. Kansas, a Republican, was thought to be a Solomon, because he Smoked Sage Ni Ann Francis, a White woman who had a Black servant from Arkansas; but No show (Neosho) of kindness could prevent this servant, whose name was Cimarron Nesuketonga, from endeavoring to make her escape to the North, among the Canadians, every Washing day, because she had to go to the Red River Falls for Washing water—and sometimes to the Sabine, where she met with Angelina Neches, and Trinity San Jacinto—two Brass Colored Indians of the San Saba tribe, who told her that Guadalupe Antonio became Free, by making his escape from the Nueces to the Rio del Norte.

Mr. Mars, who lived on the Hill, went to Katahdin White to get some Washing done—and saw Green Wachusett Holding a Yoke on Tom—who was Mowing his Marshy grounds, where the Cats Kill Blue mice and Blue Rats, and Black ones too—and Alleghany Cumberland said all this was true—and more than that—he had seen—Ozark Rocks of Spanish Green—where Mr. Pike had three little Parks near the Long Black Hills—where the Rocks were Independent, and Red at the Buttes.

Moskva Oka and Medvieditsa Khoper, went to the Don to purchase some Donetz of Mr. Dnieper, who told him that his cousin, Desna Prypets, got drunk one night, and fell into a Bog—and was dragged out by his Niece, Pruth Danube, and that she was then en Ticed to go Into the Drave, to Save Maritza Tiber, who was afterwards drowned in attempting to cross the Po on a Rhone horse, which he called Saone Ebro.

Cypress Rhodes was very fond of Candia—and the Same fellow had a Sheet of Metal, on which he kept a glass of Lemonade. He had also a Negro, whom he called Naxio Milo, who brought him Cherries from the Ionian Isles, And another, named Zante Cephallonia, who had a bad Cough. The latter went to Malta, to see his Sister Lipari—and thence to Sardinia, where he became acquainted with a Corsican, who was banished to Elba, in 1814.

Balearic Minorca and Majorca Ivica, went to Jersey to see Guernsey, a Seilly Wight, whose sister Anglesea lived with a Man by the name of Achil Hebrides Mull, who was gazing at the Sky.

Mr. Gallinas brought a box of Oranges to the North, and a Rogue made Free to steal them; but Antonio Corrientes, who lived at Blanco, took his Horn, and went up on the top of a Pillar, and blew it so loud, that all the people of Blanco turned out in pursuit of the thief, whose name was Francisco.

Mr. Obi had a Tobol, which he sold to Ishim Irtysh, and took his pay in Cash and Cigars, which he traded to Yenesei Selinga, and Ann Gara, for the Tongue of Goose, and a Piece of Senna, While making this trade, he fell in company with Khatanga and Anabara Olensk—who were Leaning on the arms of Vitim Aldan, and Yana-Indighirca—and they all went together to Kolima, to see A Moor, whose name was Songari Usuri—and to pay for a Hoe, which they called a Hoang Ho, because it was made by Yangtse Kiang, Hoang Kiang, who lived on the Cambodia, where he transacted business for Donna Meinam and Salwen Irrawaddy, one of whom lived on the Burrampooter, and the other on the Ganges, at the junction of the Jumna.

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## DEFINITIONS.

1. **GEOGRAPHY**—is a description of the surface of the earth.
2. The Earth is a large globe, ball, or sphere.
3. The surface of the earth is composed of land and water.
4. About one-fourth part is land, three parts water.

### NATURAL DIVISIONS OF LAND.

5. The land surface of the earth is naturally divided into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, &c.
6. A continent is a great extent of land, containing many countries. There are but two: Europe, Asia, and Africa, called the Eastern, and North and South America, the Western Continent.
7. An island is a portion of land, entirely surrounded by water.
8. A peninsula is a portion of land, nearly surrounded by water.
9. An isthmus is a narrow neck of land which joins two parts of a continent, or a peninsula to a continent.
10. A cape is a point of land extending into a sea, ocean, or some other body of water. A high or rocky point of land extending into the sea or ocean, is called a promontory or head land.
11. A mountain is a vast elevation of land. Several mountains connected together are called a range or chain of mountains. Land lying between hills or mountains is called a valley.
12. A volcano is a mountain that sends forth flame, smoke, and lava or melted stones, from an opening at the top called a crater.
13. A desert is a vast sandy plain, mostly destitute of water and vegetation. Some deserts contain a few green and fertile spots. These spots are called oases, and resemble islands in the ocean.

### NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

14. The water is divided into oceans, seas, archipelagoes, gulfs, bays, sounds, channels, straits, lakes, and rivers.
15. An ocean is a vast extent of salt water.

16. A sea is a collection of salt water smaller than an ocean.
17. An archipelago is a sea interspersed with many islands.
18. A gulf or bay is a part of some larger body of water, extending into the land.
19. A strait is a narrow passage of water, separating two portions of land, and connecting two bodies of water.
20. A channel is a passage of water generally wider than a strait.
21. A sound is a passage of water so shallow that its depth may be measured with lead and line.
22. A lake is a large body of fresh water mostly surrounded by land. Small lakes are called ponds.
23. A river is a large stream of fresh water, flowing from mountains or high land, into an ocean, sea, or some other body of water. Small streams are called brooks, creeks, and rivulets. The source of a river is the place where it rises. The mouth of a river is the place where it empties into an ocean, sea, or some other body of water. The right bank of a river is the bank on the right hand side as you descend it; the left bank, the bank on the left hand side.

The Axis of the Earth is an imaginary line passing through the centre of it, round which it turns.

The extremities of the axis are called poles.

Meridians are circles round the earth passing through the poles.

The equator is a circle passing round the earth, equally distant from each pole.

Parallels of latitude are circles passing round the earth parallel to the equator.

The circles of the earth are divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, and each of these degrees into 60 parts called minutes.

The latitude of any place is its distance north or south from the equator, and it cannot exceed 90 degrees.

The longitude is the distance of any place east or west from an established meridian, and cannot exceed 180 degrees.

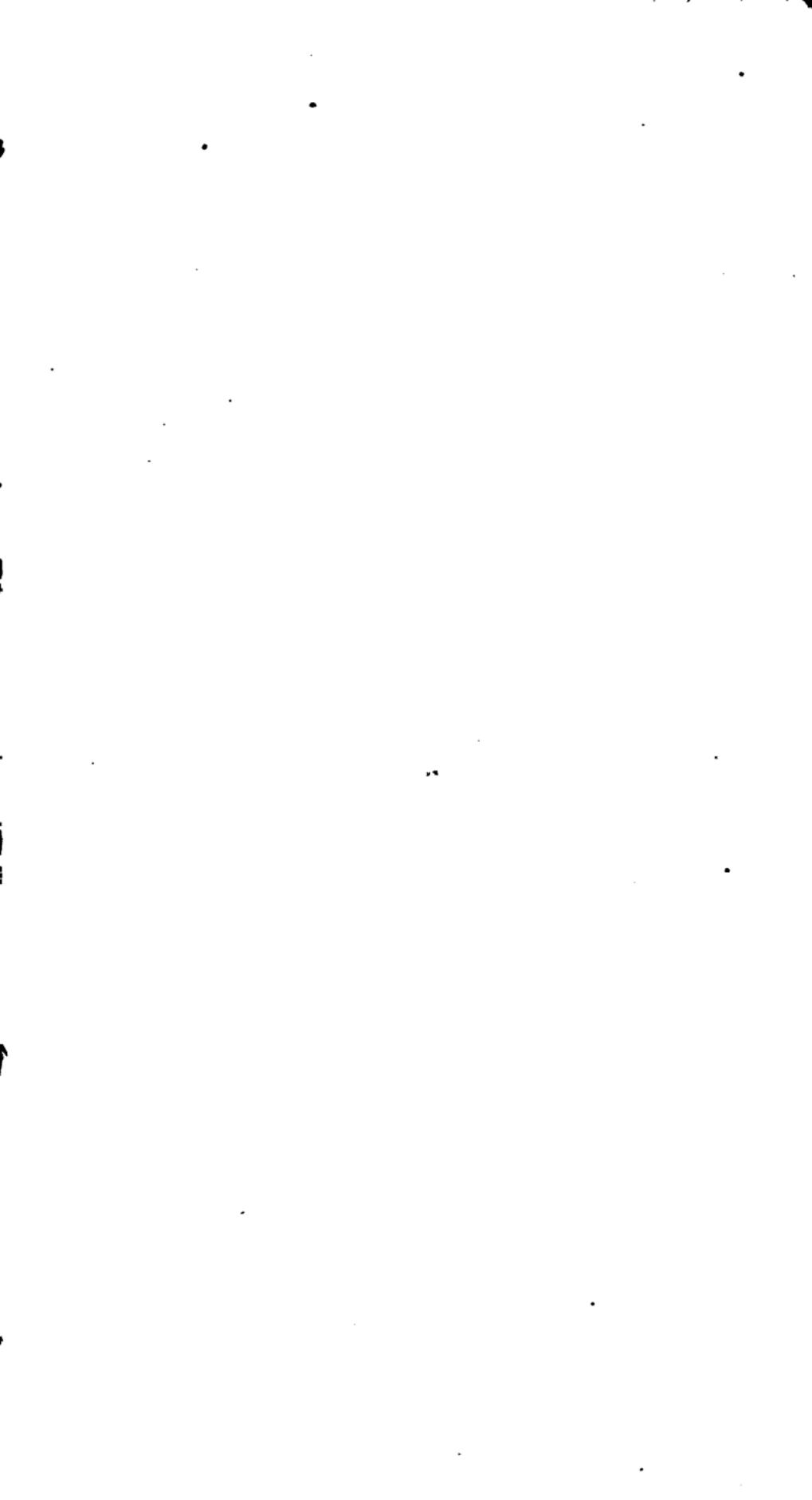
The tropics are parallels of latitude  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees on each side of the equator; that on the north is called the tropic of Cancer,—that on the south the tropic of Capricorn.

The polar circles are parallels of latitude  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees from each pole; that on the north is called the Arctic circle, and that on the south the Antarctic circle.

The torrid zone is that portion of the earth which lies between the tropics.

The temperate zones are included between the tropics and polar circles; that on the north is called the north temperate zone; and that on the south, the south temperate zone.

The frigid zones are included within the polar circles: that within the Arctic circle is called the north frigid zone; and that within the Antarctic circle, the south frigid zone.



*From John Greenow, LL. D.*

The scientific accuracy of this book renders it, in my opinion, one of the most valuable contributions to the practical manuals of the teacher, the scholar, and the general reader, which modern times have so liberally furnished.

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*From a Report of the College of Teachers of Philadelphia, adopted Nov. 1845.*

We regard this as a standard of sufficient authority to settle all disputed points in geographical orthography, and we hope that its introduction into the library of every scholar, and parlor of every family, will, even long, banish that *discrepancy of pronunciation which constitutes one of the impediments of our language.*

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*From Professor C. Disney, of the Rochester Collegiate Institute.*

It is a work that is greatly needed by all who talk or read, and should be found on the scholar's table, and in the intelligent man's family. To the teacher it is invaluable, to the pupil essential.

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*From Professor Hart.*

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, Philadelphia, July 15, 1845.

I have examined, with some degree of care, the "Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer," by Thomas Baldwin and others, and am satisfied that it is a work of uncommon excellence and value. It is a book that has been very much needed, both in families and in schools. Its general introduction would greatly facilitate the study of Geography, by preventing the present confusion in regard to the pronunciation of foreign names. *It ought to be in the hands of every teacher, and of all persons who can afford it.* The principles of pronunciation adopted by the compilers, seem to be judicious, and, so far as I have seen, are carefully applied to the details of the book. The work in other respects, also, is deserving of high commendation. It contains, in a small compass, a large amount of important geographical and statistical information, accurate in its character, judiciously selected, and well arranged.

JOHN S. HART, Principal of Philadelphia High School.

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"The "Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer" has been adopted as a book of reference for teachers, by the Public Schools of Philadelphia, New York, Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit, and Cincinnati.

Regarding, as the author does, the work above noticed as essential to the proper teaching of his system, he has made arrangements always to keep a supply on hand for the accommodation of those who may wish to obtain it.





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